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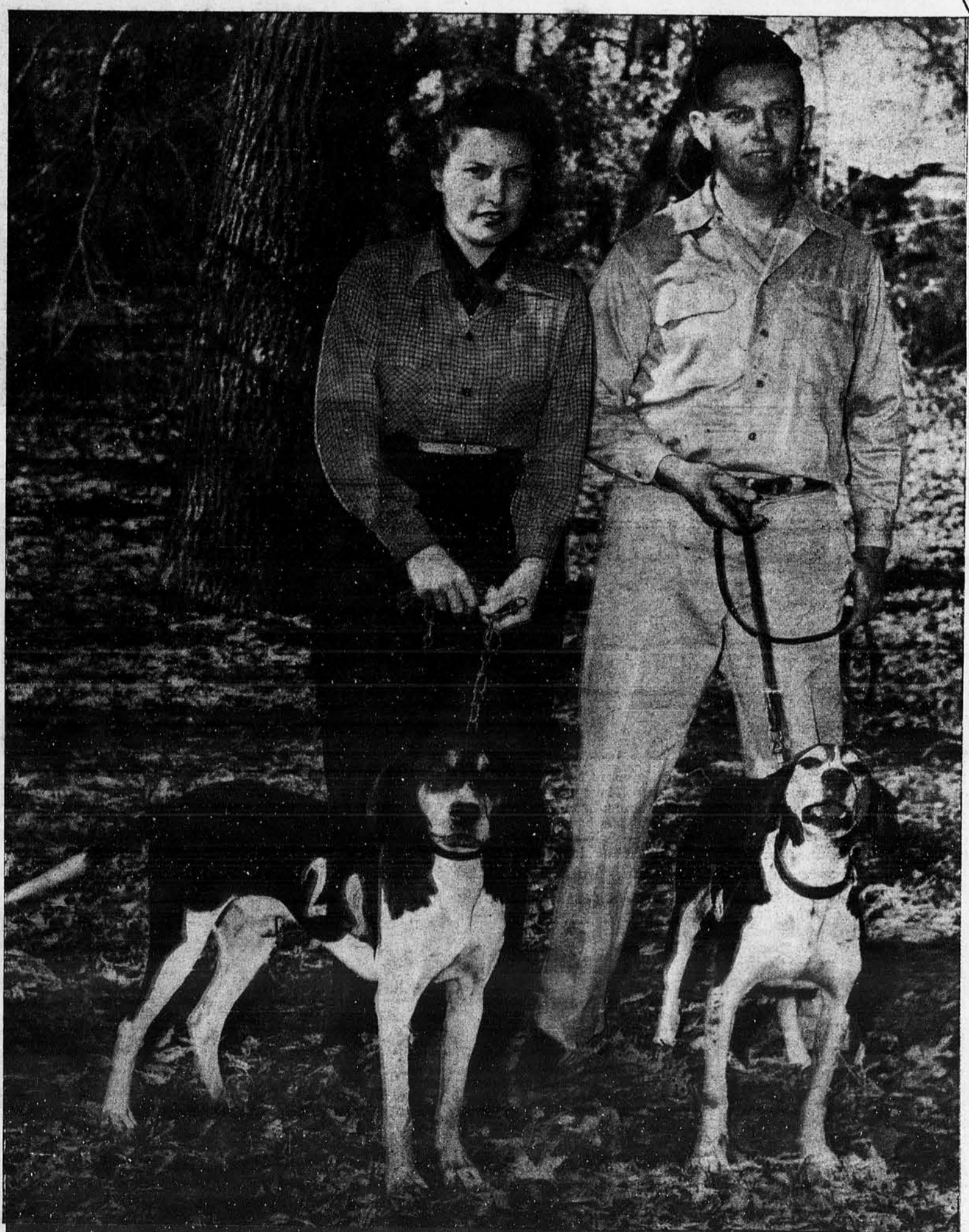
Kansas Farmer

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

DECEMBER 4, 1948



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What's All This Excitement About Cow Dogs? ...

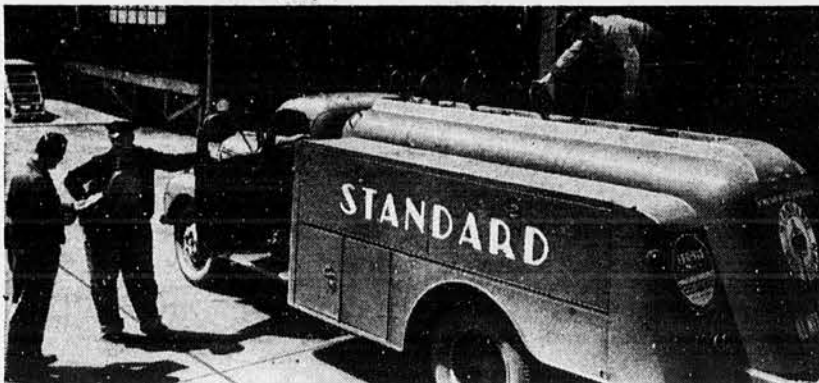
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What makes it tick?

You can't expect a clock to work if you take it apart. The springs and wheels must all work together to make it tick. Likewise, the "springs

and wheels" within our organization must all work together to bring you and the nation the petroleum products you need so urgently.



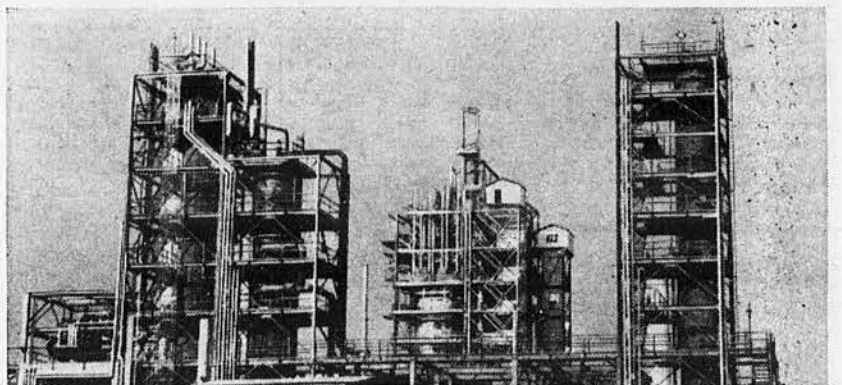
1. WORKING TOGETHER are these men and the more than 46,000 other employees of this company and its subsidiary companies. They are breaking all records for the production and sale of crude oil and finished products. Last year their wages and benefits averaged over \$4,000 each—also a record. Each one of them is backed by an average investment of \$25,000 in tools and equipment.



2. NINETY-SEVEN THOUSAND stockholders—more people than it takes to fill the giant University of Michigan stadium at Ann Arbor—own Standard Oil. Money provided by these owners creates jobs and the capacity to produce. No one man or woman among them owns as much as 1% of the stock. Of the institutional owners, which include 167 colleges, no one owns as much as 5%.



3. WE ALL DEPEND on the thousands of independent service station operators and other distributors who handle our products. Also important are the suppliers from whom we buy everything from crude oil, steel pipe and tank trucks to calculating machines, stencils and typewriter ribbons. And of course, we and the people who use our products depend on each other.



4. AT REFINERIES like the one above, we are working harder than ever to help meet your huge demand. Last year, in part by borrowing and use of earnings, we spent over twice our net profit for new facilities to increase output. This year, again, the thousands of people who make Standard Oil tick are working together, to bring you still more of the petroleum products you want.

Standard Oil Company

(INDIANA)



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Until Dinner Is Ready

Sounds Good: One possibility of using both skim milk and surplus potatoes is in making a wafer containing one-third skim-milk solids and two-thirds potato solids. These wafers have a cheeselike flavor and the texture of potato chips.

Paying Up: Twenty-eight per cent of all FHA borrowers have paid up their loans in full. Another 64 per cent are ahead of schedule by an average of \$873, some 18 per cent are on schedule, and 18 per cent are behind for an average of about \$280.

The Big Shift: Nearly a million persons moved to farms last year from cities, towns and villages; but more than 1.5 million persons moved away from farms during the same period.

Going Up: Rural living costs increased 38 per cent from 1945 to 1947.

Terrible Loss: There were 19,500 farm people killed and 1,800,000 injured as a result of accidents in 1947.

More Human Food: Since 1918, more than 55 million acres of cropland have been released from production of feed for horses and mules, to production of food and fiber for human use.

A Big Job: About 3 million persons were doing hired farm work on September 1, the largest number for that date since 1943.

Long Day: Farm operators for the country as a whole averaged 11.4 hours work a day around September 1.

Versatile: Three million tractors are used in this country to operate 15 million farm implements, an average of 5 tools for each tractor.

Farm Wings: Today there are 9,000 farm airplanes, an increase of 8,900 per cent since 1941.

Progress: Altho no self-propelled combines were in use in 1941, there were 10,000 in operation by 1947.

Get Results: America's farms are producing 51 per cent more food now than in 1935, with a million fewer farm workers.

Some Meal: Chickens in the U. S. consume more than 20 million tons of feed in a single year.

Food for Thought: The total farm expenses of U. S. farmers in 1947 was larger than their gross farm income for any year from 1919 to 1941.

They Shouldn't: About 5 eggs out of each 100 produced become unfit for food as a result of quality deterioration or other causes.

Leveling Off: Civilian meat consumption this year is averaging about 145 pounds a person, 20 pounds above prewar, but 10 pounds under 1947.

Research Treasure: U. S. D. A. has spent 5 million dollars on corn-breeding studies. The estimated increased yield thru using hybrid seed corn is 25 per cent a year, or 452 million bushels in 1941 and 740 million extra in 1946.

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Amazing: More than 8,000 different types of soil have been identified thru soil surveys. At a cost of 15 million dollars, more than 640 million acres have been detailed in maps and 400 million more covered in surveys.

Something New: For possible use when perfected, a new dairy milk heater suitable for small-market milk plants has been designed and tested by Bureau of Dairy Industry. The same heater, equipped with a 12-inch removable helical screw for continuous-flow heating, will treat fruit juices, also.

Set Record: The nation's D. H. I. A. cows set a new high milk record of 8,638 pounds a cow in 1947.

Need Dry Feed: Best gains from pasturing wheat this winter will be made where livestock have access to dry feeds. While wheat is high in protein, dry feed is necessary to supply energy.

A Big Change: Today 80 per cent of the nation's farm land is plowed by tractors. In the case of wheat, oats and other small grains, 90 per cent of the seeding and harvesting is done with power equipment.

Farmer's Side: Cost to farmers of producing the crops and livestock of 1947, was greater than the gross farm income in any of the years between the 2 World Wars.

Help: School children have helped the Forest Service choose arithmetic problems that can be used in schools to teach both arithmetic and forest conservation.

Modern Chuk Wagons: An Idaho REA co-op has 2 mobile trailer houses to house and feed workmen on lines extending long distances from their homes.

Children Victims: Fires cause 27 per cent of child accident deaths. Most victims are trapped in burning buildings.

Good-by Bulls: Nearly a quarter million dairy herds, and nearly 1 1/4 million cows were enrolled in artificial breeding associations at the end of 1947.

Big Stretch: The Bell Telephone network today contains some 113 million miles of wire, which would stretch 4,520 times around the earth at the equator.

Heavy Drinker: A sunflower uses 3 times as much water as a stock of corn.

Say Ahhh: Doctors are talking now about examining everybody while they are still well to study the "degree and efficiency of the health reserve of the individual."

The Useful Soybean

In the East, where the soybean has a history reaching far back of the earliest written records, it is grown primarily for the seed which is used largely in the preparation of numerous fresh, fermented and dried food products. For centuries, the protein part of the diet of millions of Orientals has been supplied or supplemented, to a great extent, from soybean products. Here are some of these:

Fermented, the soybean yields the different sauces to flavor the Eastern foods.

Pressed, it gives oil for cooking. Sprouted, it provides a fresh vegetable rich in vitamin C.

Picked green, it makes an excellent green vegetable.

Ground dry, it makes flour, and ground after soaking and with water added it provides bean milk, and curdled bean milk provides bean curd—the boneless meat of the Orient—and is used in the form of various cheeses and as a meat substitute.

Roasted soybeans are used like salted nuts, and in cakes and candies.

Fermented bean pastes are used in soups and in preserving vegetables.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

1949 POWER CHAMPION



THE NEW WD TRACTOR with POWER-ADJUSTED Wheel Treads



Spiral-rail rims use engine power to set rear wheels at the desired spacing, without jacking up tractor. Wheels properly spaced for plowing give you more effective power.

Far more than just a new tractor, the Allis-Chalmers Model WD is the power plant for a full line of new hydraulic implements.

The new WD 5-WAY hydraulic system provides flexible touch-control of two 14-inch or 16-inch moldboards mounted directly on the tractor. The plow is lifted, lowered and controlled by a hydraulic fingertip lever at the steering wheel. The WD hydraulic system also controls draft, acting as a drawbar governor to balance load with power. Above all, you have the steady-governed power to help implements do their best work.

The new 5-WAY hydraulic system also operates cultivators, planters, listers, disc plows . . . even mowers . . . all Matched Tools for the great new, more powerful WD Tractor.

★ 5-WAY HYDRAULIC CONTROL

A single touch-control lever at the steering wheel answers every command of the operator in controlling implements.

★ TWO-CLUTCH Power Control System

Tractor may be stopped and started without interrupting power-takeoff or hydraulic system.

17 NEW FEATURES Include:

New light-pressure foot brakes; hydraulic shock absorber seat; easier steering; new low-pitch muffler; ASAE swinging drawbar.



Life in Hawaii

By RUTH McMILLION

MARY WALLINGFORD ROOT, native Kansan now living in Honolulu, declares life in the Hawaiian Islands is not much different from our way of life in the States. But it sounds very interesting.

In the large store which boasts the only escalator on the Island she says this sign is posted: "Customers without shoes please use the stairways."

Mary, born and reared in Ashland, Kan., is the daughter of Charles Wallingford, prominent Kansas grain dealer for 50 years. In summers during her college years, Mary worked in her father's office, and the 5 following years for her uncle, Sam Wallingford, of Wichita, also a well-known grain man. So Mary has a practical knowledge of Kansas' leading enterprise, wheat.

In 1944 during the war, Mary went to the Islands with the Red Cross. Here she met Lynott Root and they were married in 1946. Mr. Root's family is well known in the States. His cousin, Elihu Root, was Secretary of State for President Theodore Roosevelt.

In Honolulu, Mr. Root is manager of maintenance and transportation for the Dairymen's Association, Ltd., an association which runs 16,000 dairy cattle. This company takes great pride in the association and boasts milking parlors where each cow is shampooed twice daily and stanchioned behind plate-glass windows. When the milk is ready for delivery it is placed in huge refrigerator trucks. Then taken to outlying points where smaller units pick it up for further delivery.

Eggs \$1.28 a Dozen

Milk and other produce are high on the Islands, because no pasture or feed crops are produced there. Everything is fed from a sack. Golden Guernsey milk, considered tops, sells for 38 cents a quart, other milk for 32 cents. There is a law against separating milk due to its scarcity. Thus, distribution is even among the people. The wealthy cannot buy all the cream. Eggs are \$1.28 a dozen, butter \$1.50, bread 2 cents higher than in the States, and sugar sells the same there as here.

Our West Coast shipping strike has been particularly hard on the Island people, since most everything is imported except sugar and pineapples. Army ships eased the tension a bit by bringing in supplies. But most of the shipping comes from our Eastern ports down thru the Panama Canal. This has not proved too practical, however, because of the time it involves. For example, by the time a boatload of potatoes reached Hawaii recently half of them were spoiled.

Mrs. Root arrived in the States in October, and Mr. Root writes he is thankful Mary and their 14-months-old daughter, Lynett, are here because in Hawaii groceries are hard to get. When word gets around that new supplies are in it is like standing in a bread line to obtain them.

Hawaii has 3 major industries: sugar, pineapple and tourists, and our mari-



Mary Wallingford Root of Honolulu

time strike hit the tourist trade hard. The Island hotels are having to lay off help, and stores likewise because of no tourists and no imports. This with a bus strike and telephone strike has kept the Islands in a state of unrest.

Mrs. Root came home via Pan American Air Lines and says it is an ideal way to travel with a child, since it takes only 12 hours from Honolulu to Los Angeles, 2,226 nautical miles. But she likes boat travel since it is leisurely, relaxing and delightful. Mr. Root is coming to the States in December.

Arriving in Hawaii is a most delightful experience, says Mrs. Root. The Royal Hawaiian band always is on hand to greet you. Lei sellers abound and the scenery, the atmosphere and all compose a very colorful, gay and impressive disembarkment.

A Delightful Racket

Selling Leis in Hawaii is almost a racket, but a delightful one. One receives Leis upon arrival and upon departing. Consequently hospitable Islanders have a great deal of money invested as their guests come and go.

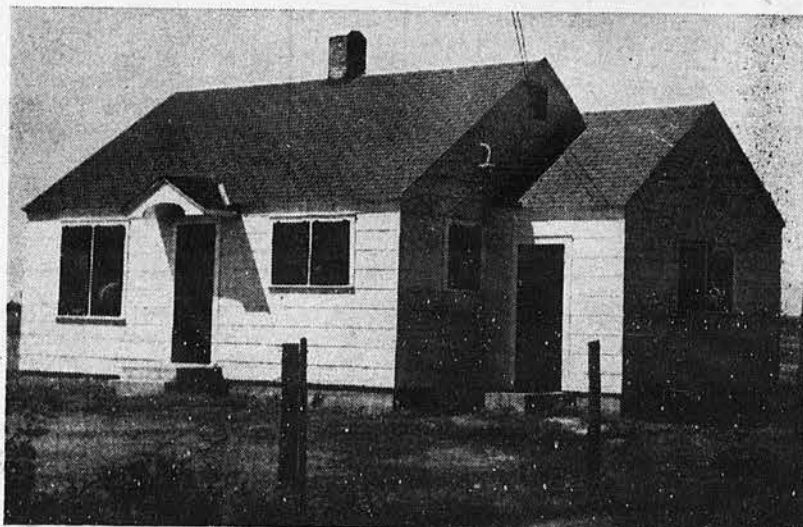
The Lei association is similar to the florist association in the States. A Lei may be purchased for \$1, but the most attractive ones sell from \$3.50 to \$5. These are made of carnations, ginger, tuberose, plumeria and other Island flowers. In the days beyond recall beautiful Leis sold for 25 cents apiece.

On Mrs. Root's recent trip to the States she was the recipient of 12 Leis. These with her daughter, the formula, her purse and all totaled up to anything but a streamlined departure. But it merited an O.K. from the airline, even tho her luggage was a bit out of bounds.

Upon boarding the plane the stewardess took all the Leis, put them in cellophane bags with ones seat number

(Continued on Page 5)

Answer to Help Problem



ONE answer to the help problem around the farm is good housing for the year-around hand or tenant. Frank Knapp, of Coffey county, has given his tenant farmer an entirely new home. It is a 5-room efficiency, having 2 bedrooms, a bathroom and a utility room. It is completely modern with electricity, a water system and gas heat. The new house also is completely insulated with fiber glass insulation.



Prince Albert Smoking tobacco



1-LB. TIN . . . ALSO AVAILABLE IN 1/2-LB. SIZE

Gaily decked out in its new Santa Claus suit—Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco "stars" under any Christmas tree. If he loves his pipe or roll-your-own cigarettes, crimp cut Prince Albert is the answer. Rich, mild, and easy on the tongue—P.A. says Merry Christmas in a big way!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

MAKE A BIRTHDAY GIFT to Crippled Children

Christmas Day is the 28th birthday of The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Topeka, Kansas

marked and kept them in refrigeration until Los Angeles was reached. Here Mary left 11 of her Leis. The twelfth one was most unique. The entire Lei was made of dimes and cellophane twisted into a circle, bedecked with blue ribbon and accentuated with dainty wishbones tied intermittently thruout. It was the only one that would withstand the trip to Kansas.

When Mrs. Root has friends leave the Island she gives both a flower Lei and a paper one. The paper ones are lovely, take longer to make, and insure the departing guest something to arrive home with as an Island souvenir.

Honolulu is not on the Island of Hawaii, but on Oahu which isn't the biggest island of the group, but the most important because the city is on it. Oahu is 40 miles long and 26 miles wide with an astonishing variety of scenery, floral beauty and bustling human activity. There are very few tall buildings due to earthquakes; the tallest is about 8 stories. Most of the streets are narrow and dirty, but there is one wide thoroughfare and many lovely buildings, beautiful hotels, the Y. W. C. A., several large department stores, drug-stores, churches, movies, hot-dog stands, even red-fronted dime stores and supermarkets amid palm trees, giant ferns, tropical flowers, with the mountains as a background. The climate is perpetual, usually ranging from 65 to 75 degrees, but the humidity is high.

They Never Came Back

On the Islands approximately one half are orientals. Japanese average about 34 out of every 100 civilians. The second-largest group on the Islands is composed of the folks from the States who went there for a short visit, and who liked the place so well they never came back. The smallest group is native Hawaiians. In 1941, there were only 14,246 pure Hawaiians and very fine folks, says Mrs. Root, very intelligent and very generous.

Naoni, a Hawaiian who works under Mr. Root, comes from a very well-to-do family. Because his family was pure Hawaiian they were left a large land grant by the king. Practically a whole mountain.

As an example of Naoni's generosity, Mrs. Root tells of a friend who recently built a new home. Naoni scoured his mountain for beautiful ginger plants, ti-leaves, banana, papaya and many other trees and shrubs, enough to landscape the new home and presented them to him.

On another occasion, Mr. and Mrs. Root happened to mention that Mrs. Root's sister in Kansas had lost her home by fire. In a few days Naoni rushed up to Mr. Root and informed him he had found a new home for Mrs.

Root's sister, complete with furniture and all ready to move in. The word "Kansas" had not registered.

When the Roots contemplated moving to the other side of the Island, impetuous Naoni heard of it and in a short time again hurried to tell Mr. Root of 8 houses he had located for them to consider.

The Roots would like to move from the city. One place in the country overlooking the bay appealed to them particularly, but they found it impractical as an investment.

This land, like much on the Island, was part of a large estate which came down from royalty. One could obtain the house for \$18,000 and \$150 a year lease rent plus taxes; but in 55 years the entire place reverted back to the original estate. Incomes from these estates usually go to schools and hospitals.

On the Island ordinary Japanese house help is \$1 an hour. Mrs. Root does her own cooking. At present the Roots have a 15-year-old native girl whom they found in an orphanage where they went to take ice cream and to show movies. Her name is Mildred, Chinese-Hawaiian on her mother's side, and Filipino-Indian on her father's. Mildred looks Indian and is most brilliant.

Most of the cooking on the Island is American. But one can buy an entire Chinese or Japanese dinner in restaurants, or have it delivered to the home.

Recently Mrs. Root took a course in Chinese cooking, sponsored by the Y. W. C. A., an organization which is quite active on the Island. The course was taught by the wife of a prominent Chinese doctor. She also has written a book on Chinese chop sticks which will soon be in publication.

Feasts Are Numerous

Hawaiian feasts or luaus are indulged in by the natives upon the slightest excuse. The luau centers primarily around the ceremony of burying a pig in the ground and cooking it with hot stones, serving raw fish, and pineapple served in numerous and fancy ways.

Too, the Hula is a native passion. The Hula is not a dance, but a style of dancing. There are ceremonial Hulas, festive Hulas, Hulas for fun and Hulas for funerals. Even political Hulas, and the candidate having the best Hula usually is elected.

Mary says one unconsciously accepts as second nature Hawaiian words. Words such as luau—"feast," holoku—"long dress," haole—"white people" and pau—"it is finished."

Mr. and Mrs. Root will enjoy by contrast Kansas' bracing weather, the holiday season and their relatives before saying "pau" and "aloha," then back to their tropical Hawaii, crossroad of the Pacific.

The Lovely Lakenvelder

WALKING down the aisles at a Midwest poultry show some years ago, 2 interested women visitors paused to admire a pen of strikingly handsome black-and-white fowls. "That's the loveliest bird I ever saw," said one woman, pointing to the proud cockerel.

She examined the sign. "Lakenvelder." "What's a Lakenvelder? I've kept chickens all my life. But I never saw chickens like these before."

This woman was no exception. Probably not one out of 100 poultry producers in Kansas ever saw the Holland-Dutch originated Lakenvelder fowl which fanciers contend is the most beautiful of all domesticated birds. Jet-black and snow-white plumage; tail, wings and saddle being black, makes the Lakenvelder a striking individual. Moreover, the black has sheen. Fanciers describe this fowl as being "Black velvet and white silk."

Truly an aristocrat of the fowl family the Lakenvelder, in America, is chiefly bred by fanciers. But in Holland it is said to be as common as the Barred Rock in the U. S. And this handsome fowl has much to recommend it other than good looks.

Closely resembling Mediterranean breeds, the Lakenvelder is an excellent producer of large, white eggs and, like the Leghorn, is a non-sitter. Bigger than the Leghorn, the Lakenvelder is

a good meat fowl, but handicapped somewhat by slaty-blue shanks and lack of yellow skin.

Lakenvelders have sloping backs and the expanding tail of exhibition Leghorns. These fowls are single-combed, the hens having small combs that rarely "lop" as do Leghorns, the cock-comb being fairly large. The Lakenvelder cock is an extremely proud individual. He can trace his aristocratic

ancestry thru several centuries, altho even the Dutch do not seem exactly sure of just how this black-and-white bird originated. But the characteristics are fixed for, unlike the Andalusian of Spanish origin, the Lakenvelder usually breeds true. It is unlikely anyone interested could obtain Lakenvelder stock or eggs in Kansas. But for a century or more Lakenvelders have been bred in the Eastern states.

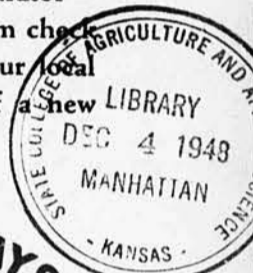
Changes to Grade-A

If you are going to milk cows you had just as well fix your dairy barn for grade-A milk. The difference in price will soon pay for the improvement, says Earl Reinhardt, Neosho county. He rebuilt a section of his barn this last year to conform with grade-A standards. I should have done it 2 years ago, he says now. The premiums from quality milk would have paid for the improvements in a little more than a year.

Hugoton, in Stevens county, was named in honor Victor Hugo, famous French writer, the "ton" afterward added because of the proximity of Hugo, Colo.

A NEW DE LAVAL SEPARATOR will put more money in your pocket!

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What's All This Excitement About...

Coon Dogs?

By Dick Mann



Above: "Who, Me?" this coon might be asking. High in the tree at the end of the trail, this coon is the ultimate goal of the field trial races.

A COON hound owner will race his dog at the drop of a hat. Because of this willingness to "watch 'em run," the sport of coon hound field trials has become a major national pastime.

To see what all this coon dog excitement is about, we accepted an invitation recently from V. S. "Biddy" White, of Minneapolis, to attend the Ottawa County Coon Hound Field Trial, on the Ernie Watson farm. The Watson farm, according to Mr. White, "is a coon hunter's paradise."

About 200 men, women and children were gathered in a clearing near the creek, and about 50 coon hounds were tied to trees in all directions from the clearing. A coon hound, by the way, is any dog whose owner thinks he is a coon hound.

There are, of course, real coon hounds at every race, and some of these are expensive, blooded hounds. But you also will find greyhounds and just hounds at these races. That is what makes it a popular sport. A man who has any kind of dog that trails well has a chance in these field trials. These ordinary dogs show up the champion coon hounds occasionally, just as the underdog in any sport often upsets the sure winner.

When we arrived, the early comers were waiting

for more dogs to show up and were standing around swapping dog stories. As time began to drag someone suggested a few speed races just to warm up the dogs. At the first mention of a race the boys rushed over to plank down their entry fees, someone started out to pick a course, the dogs were rounded up and, before you had time to wonder what it was all about, everyone was headed for a nearby field.

After a few speed races had whetted their appetites, the coon hound field trials got under way. The course used in field trials is about a mile long and is laid out in a horseshoe shape, so the finish will occur near the starting point. This gives everyone a chance to see the dogs at both the start and finish.

One or 2 men on horseback lay the trail by dragging a coon sack over the course. At the Ottawa county trial a coon stick also was used. A coon stick is burlap-wrapped bundle about 3 feet long and soaked in coon fat.

About 100 yards from the end of the course, stakes are set on each side of the trail. This is the "line" and to qualify for either a line or tree prize money a dog has to go [Continued on Page 26]



Above: Tree prize winners announce their discovery of the coon. The dog at the left is barking his signal, while the dog on the right is making a frantic leap up the tree.



Above: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bryant, Burrton, and Butcher Boy, a big money winner. The Bryants have been running dogs in field trials for 10 years.



Above: Wesley Allison, Wichita, and Tick, winner of 19 finals and the national championship this year.



Above: Clarence Hazlett, right, and Vernon Gaurth, lay a trail by dragging a coon sack. Notice coon stick also drug behind sack for dogs not accustomed to hunting live animals.



Above: Auctioneers Lloyd Dunn, Belleville, center, and Ralph Harris, Minneapolis (white shirt), auction off a dog before the start of a heat at the Ottawa County Coon Hound Field Trial.

At Left: A live coon is led in front of the dogs to stir them up for a special speed race while owners wait for the late comers to arrive.

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Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

MORE Government controls, and more Government planning and planners, definitely are in the preview picture when the Eighty-first Congress meets next January 3. And this applies definitely to agriculture, business and finance. Labor leaders do not believe it will apply to labor. Labor leaders are convinced that whatever doubt may be thrown on other "mandates from the people" in the November elections, there was a clear mandate that labor is to be freed of the Government controls and regulations implicit and implied in the Taft-Hartley Act. And have Government backing for all its programs.

The White House and labor are agreed that the farm vote defection from Dewey to Truman in the election last month means that farmers are in favor of—or at least not antagonistic to—repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and are in favor of organized labor's program generally.

In the domestic field, President Truman's program, as far as he has unfolded it to his cabinet and White House aides, calls for continuing the boom thru large expenditures from the treasury, and for Congress at the same time granting broad "stand-by" authority to the President to stop inflation.

The President also wants a freer hand for himself in the field of foreign relations.

Anti-inflation powers he will ask of Congress are expected to include: Selective price controls for critically short commodities, at presidential discretion; stand-by rationing authority, ostensibly to be exercised thru inventory controls, priorities and allocations; more statutory curbs on credit to hold down private and business debts; more Federal power to regulate margins on the commodity exchanges; more protection against a farm price crash, with increased authority to deal with production and marketing of surpluses.

"Protect the weak and curb the strong," as Fred Bailey in his Washington Farm Reporter puts it. The President is likely to ask for increased taxes on corporations, with perhaps an "excess-profits" tax; greatly increased social-security payments to take in pretty nearly everybody; higher unemployment-compensation payments, for longer periods of unemployment; expanded Federal aid for education and health (insurance) programs; Federal subsidies for public and low-cost housing, including farm homes; powers to subsidize consumers' grocery bills, thru a food stamp or some such plan.

In the field of foreign affairs, presidential authority and Federal appropriations are wanted to help arm friendly nations and potential allies for World War III; continuation of economic aid for friendly nations and potential allies, thru ECA and direct gifts; greater encouragement of international trade; military power strengthened to back up continued peace negotiations.

I believe it is a safe assumption that in the farm field the Administration will not ask Congress for any important changes in the 1949 crop program. However, the President himself or thru secretary of agriculture, probably will suggest changes in the long-range plan enacted last June, retaining the flexible-support-price principle, but upping the minimum from 60 per cent of parity to around 70 or 75 per cent, continuing the 90 per cent maximum for support prices. I also look for President Truman to ask expended discretionary authority to use farm acreage allotments, marketing quotas to deal with surpluses, with penalties—probably labeled incentives—for nonco-operators in the programs. Co-ordination of soil-conservation agencies, with more discretion to the Federal agencies

involved as to nature, size, and purpose of soil-conservation payments. He will also ask authority and funds for Commodity Credit Corporation to construct and operate storage facilities for surplus commodities (ever-normal granary will be stressed without the use of Henry Wallace's name); urge appropriations for rural housing projects; urge more international commodity agreements along the lines of the proposed international wheat agreement upon which the Eightieth Congress did not act.

You will note there is a considerable extension of Federal controls over agriculture, business, finance and individuals in this program. But there is nothing in it that goes much beyond what President Truman has recommended to Congress in the past, nor beyond what he has stated would be his program in his campaign speeches. So the White House view is that the people gave him a mandate to carry out the foregoing kind of a program, and that it is up to the Congress to make the mandate effective—"the people voted for it."

One Bite Out of Three

I KNOW most of us are somewhat awed by the huge industries that have grown up in this country. A trip thru one of our great automobile or tractor plants, for example, is enough to open our eyes. Such a trip would take several days if we saw all the workings of that plant in any detail. The precision of assembly-line production, geared to give Americans the best product at the lowest possible price, is typical of American ingenuity, a source of pride to all of us.

Manufacturing automobiles, farm machinery, building materials, clothing, all is done on a huge scale, employing thousands upon thousands of people. They all are important to the welfare of the whole country. But industry isn't the only field that is big or efficient or important. Let me call your attention to only one field in agriculture that matches anything you will see in industry. I am thinking of dairying.

Is it big? Well, if you started out to see the entire dairy plant in the U. S. you would need to visit 75 per cent of the Nation's farms located in every state in the Union. That no doubt would mean visiting virtually every county in each state. Such a trip would take months.

Is dairying important? Among other things, the Dairy Industry Committee, here in Washington, tells me that dairying employs full time at least 1,500,000 in the production, processing and distribution of milk and milk products. However, millions of other workers get their pay checks because of the existence of the dairy industry. "In all the ramifications of the dairy business," says the committee, "there are probably 10 million people dependent upon the industry in various services and manufacturing endeavors."

Is dairying important? That question already is answered in the affirmative because dairying is found on 75 per cent of U. S. farms, employs and provides pay checks for 11½ million people. In doing that, dairying produces more than 6 billion dollars in farm income, and contributes 10 billion dollars to our national commerce. But that is only the beginning.

Dairying provides nearly one third of the annual

per capita food consumption. Or here is another way to put it: One bite out of every three that we eat in this country is a dairy product. Housewives the country over spend more than 15 per cent of their food budgets for dairy products. And for this amount of money they get around 30 per cent of the food consumed every year in this country. And that isn't all.

Nearly every kind of the country's manufacturing, technical and professional skills is used by and for the dairy industry at some time or another. Here are a few of the major classifications of workers producing for or serving the dairy industry, according to the committee:

1. Herd health—veterinarians and pharmaceutical houses that provide serums and vaccines.
2. Sanitation—building suppliers and construction men; manufacturers of milk containers, milkers, separators, filters—a long list of equipment.
3. Machinery—all types for processing and manufacture.
4. Producers of raw materials from lumber thru most of the metals.
5. Transportation (rail, truck and ship) of equipment and raw and finished products.

"Nearly all of our industry depends on dairying as a part of its business, just as dairying depends upon all our complex industrial structure," states the Dairy Industry Committee.

But that isn't all. Dairying not only provides, directly or indirectly, an income for about one out of every 14 people, but it adds to the well-being of every U. S. citizen. Dr. E. V. McCollum, renowned nutritionist of Johns Hopkins University, is quoted by the committee as saying: "Who are the peoples of the earth who have used the dairy cow as the foster mother of the race? They are the people of Northern Europe and North America. They are the tallest of stature, the longest lived, have the lowest infant mortality, the greatest resistance to disease, and they are the only people on earth who have ever made any material progress in literature, science and politics..."

Is dairying efficient? For one thing, no one can complain about the cow. She ranks highest, I am told, of any animal in converting grass, forage, silage and other feeds into protein. Marketing crops thru dairy cows is a sure way to keep up farm fertility. I know it requires a lot of labor to take care of dairy cows every day of the year, but certainly great strides have been made in reducing hours of labor in the years I have watched dairy progress. We have better cows that give more milk; dairy rations are better; electricity and milking machines, and a whole list of other things, enter into today's superior dairy efficiency. I know dairymen are keen students of their business. They have brought into use the best methods of producing and handling milk. They know their job.

Frankly, I would like to see more dairying in my home state of Kansas. Many a farm family pulled thru the tough years because they had dairy cows. Dairy farmers always seem to have good homes, radios, automobiles; they provide good educations for their children; always have the satisfaction of knowing they are building up their soil. I am not discounting the many problems of dairying. But I do think more dairy cows on more farms will make a more substantial Kansas.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Farm Price Supports Will Be a Big Issue

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Considering what happened to predictions and predictors in the late lamented election, it would require courage amounting to foolhardiness to make any predictions as to what the next (Eighty-first) Congress will do in the way of farm legislation—or almost any kind of legislation.

So many mandates for so many things have been discovered since the election returns came in, that a Congress which would enact all these "mandates" into law would fairly be entitled to be known as the Congress of Chaos.

Probably the "mandate" idea itself is an oversimplification. An election in which only half the eligible voters cast ballots on the Presidency, and in which a change of some 36,000 votes in 2 states—Ohio and California—would have thrown the election into the House of Representatives, hardly constitutes a Truman landslide or a mandate to the Congress to pass the Truman program. And it may be that is the view Con-

gress will take after the 1949 Truman honeymoon—if there is a Truman honeymoon in the sense of the President getting substantially everything asked of the national legislature.

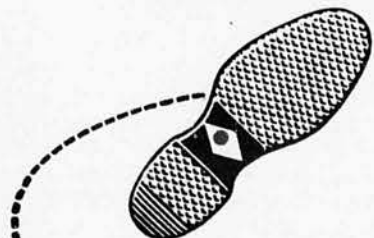
The election is hailed over most of the world, including the United States as a leftist victory. And it undoubtedly shows a heavy swing to the left, compared to the 1946 election results. But "mandate" seems a little strong term.

Developments in the field of foreign relations—China, Berlin, France, Palestine, the Mid-East—may well have more weight in determining Congressional as well as White House policies than the campaign promises of either Truman or Dewey. It might not be entirely amiss to say that the Truman and Dewey programs had in them—both of them—more of the "lingo of the left" than can be read positively into the election results.

Take the matter of government con-
(Continued on Page 22)

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The Christmas Angel

By DOROTHEA PELLETT

THE boys looked at one another sideways and pretended to be bored. The girls tried to cover their tensesness by fluttering hands to smooth their skirts or to push their hair in place. Even Miss Clara, after all these years of directing Christmas programs, was catching her voice in little nervous noises. For now it was time to try out for the cantata's most important part—to see who would be the Christmas Angel, singing all alone.

A silence so deep as to nearly burst their ears with nothingness settled over the singers whose voices the moment before had been shaking the walls with carols, both off and on key but hearty.

Jean looked at Miss Clara and tried to smile, but the corners of her mouth kept jumping up and down. She had been a costumed Angel last Easter, not singing, of course, but she should be a little used to this sort of thing.

Kathy, the new girl whose mother worked at the creamery, seemed almost too frightened to try when Miss Clara called her up first. But after Kathy got the beginning line started the rest of the song just sang itself.

Then Jean, a little calmer now, pushed back her yellow pigtails and sang, rather well too, blinking and beaming with excitement.

The next would-be Angel, a fat, bouncy child, got no further than the first line, giggled, and gave up. A demure little one just couldn't make a sound alone; another eager cherub had plenty of gusty voice but no tune at all.

So at the end, when all the 12-year-old girls who wanted to be the Angel had tried, it was between Kathy and Jean. And Miss Clara said that the three of them would work it out.

The lamps were lighted when the girls let Jean out at her gate, and she burst into the house in great excitement. Her face was beaming, yet her eyes looked troubled. The little lines at their edges were not happy lines.

Breathlessly she told Mom and Dad, "I'm to be the Angel!" Her joy was a bit too high, Mother thought.



Jean came home that night happier than she'd been for days. She was light-hearted and the worry lines were gone from her eyes. The warm curve of her lips was again her own smile. Yet she was as quiet as a secret, almost like a mystery.

The day of the program was cloudy and cold, just the sort of weather that promises snow before night.

"Even the weather is getting ready for Christmas," Jean gaily observed.

That night all the packages were ready to take to the tree at the program, and by suppertime there had been enough snow to make a thin, sparkling blanket over everything, with no wind to rumple it.

Dad thought maybe there'd be enough snow to take out the sled, and after the program he'd take them all for a ride.

"Oh, yes, Dad, it must be inches deep by now—come see!"

Jean pulled Dad to the door, opened it, and almost stepped on a big red-and-gray suit box lying there.

"Well, Santa's come, I guess," Dad joked. "What do you suppose—what could be in it?"

Jean stood as if she were a snow angel about to melt. She opened her mouth but there weren't any words to come out. She just stared at the box, as Dad carried it to the table.

"Here's a note pinned on it. For you, Jean," and he handed her an envelope.

Jean knew the writing. She knew the box. She knew all about it now. She burst into sobs and ran to the door. There were tracks from the house to the gate, tracks about the size of her own.

"Well, for heaven's sake, Jean, what is the matter?" Dad was wide-eyed now.

Jean, still sobbing, held out the envelope.

Dad read: "You are the real Angel and I can't be in your place. You sing the best. Wear this and please be it."

Dad looked puzzled as he looked farther, "And where it's signed 'from Jean' it's crossed out with a pencil, and written under that it says 'from Kathy, and I mean it sure!'"

Jean was crying out loud now, even if she was 12 going on 13, and her nose was red, too. Dad, poor confused man, threw the letter on the table and began yelling for Mom, who came in from getting ready, with hairpins in her mouth.

"See if you can figure it out," Dad begged.

Jean blew her nose and began explaining.

"You have to give something you really want to someone who really wants it," she began, "like peace and goodwill—you've got to want it. And I knew that Kathy wanted to be the Angel—and she knew that I did, too. So I gave her the costume so she could be the Angel—and now she's brought it back for me to—"

And the sobs came up again, too big for Jean to swallow.

"But what's Miss Clara going to do for an Angel tonight?" Mother wondered. "How can the cantata go on with 2 fallen angels?"

Dad looked at Mother with an inspired glow.

"That's it exactly, 2 angels—why (Continued on Page 9)

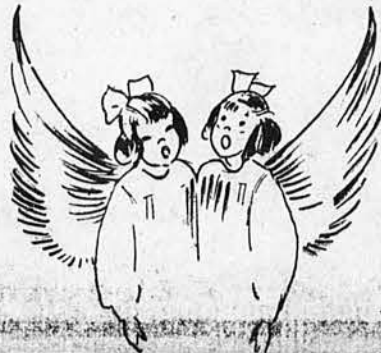


"Oh, so you're the best singer in your class?" By this question Dad had meant to affirm a fact, but it sounded different to Jean. The joy left her body; she seemed enfolded in confusion. She shook her head and her braids bobbed. "No—no—that is, not just me. Kathy was best, too. So when Miss Clara said one of us was the Angel, Kathy didn't have a costume, and I did. And her Mother's too busy to make one. So I was it, see?"

Jean's eyes were suddenly very bright and blinking. She turned quickly and ran to her room. The grown-ups exchanged glances.

Mother could tell that Jean had been crying when she came in to help put supper on the table, but she didn't say anything.

For several days Jean was very quiet, almost grim. She was restless, and once or twice Mother noticed tear-marked eyes. Then one day before the program Jean was trying on the Easter-Angel costume, like a long, white nightgown, and pressing its folds so it hung just so, and adding new tinsel here and there. Then she wrapped it in tissue paper, carefully placed it in a big gay, red-and-gray suit box, and took it to rehearsal.



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not? You call Miss Clara, Mom, and tell her that solo's a duet for tonight, and I'll go for Kathy."

"But the costume—there's just one," Jean wailed.

"Looks just like your nightgown to me," Dad called from the doorway. And that gave them an idea.

So Jeannie and Mother pinned tinsel on Jean's best long muslin gown, laughing as they pricked their fingers in their hurry.

Miss Clara, bless her, accustomed to almost any emergency by her years of program-directing, declared that a duet would be fine, adding that she hoped they'd made up their minds for sure this time.

It was an amazed and timid but happy Kathy that Dad brought with him.

In the cantata the two angels stood so close together no one noticed there was just one pair of wings between them as their voices rose together:

"Peace on earth, good will to Man!"

But everyone noticed how real the glad tidings seemed to them.

The tree, the fragrant boughs heavy with gifts for the party afterward; the promised ride in the sled for all the singers; the listening crowd of neighbors and friends; all seemed far away and like a dream. The Angels' song was all there was. It swelled out from the 2 blended voices beyond that lighted room, beyond all those people, even to all people of all times, to all who really wanted it.

Dad glanced at Mom to see if she, too, felt it all. Mom was looking at Jeannie as if she had never seen her before, and with a tenderness that was almost awe.

"Jeannie's found herself a Christmas present better than any we could give her, I guess," Dad thought as he wiped his eye with the back of his hand. "She knows what she means when she said, 'You have to give something that you really want to someone who wants it—like good will and peace on earth.'"

Keep Warm This Winter

And Cut Heat Bill About One Third

INSULATION is the answer to fuel shortages, believes Leo T. Wendling, Kansas State College Extension agricultural engineer. "All types of fuel—gas, coal and fuel oil—will be in short supply this winter," he says. "Farmers might well take into consideration the fact that insulation will cut fuel consumption about one third and increase year around comfort."

"If you are building or planning a new heating installation, insulation will allow using a smaller heating system, since there is less heat loss."

Insulation offers the following advantages: Maximum year-around comfort, fuel savings, even temperature control, fire protection, elimination of sweating walls, smaller heating units, longer life of buildings, elimination of drafts, soundproofing.

The best and most economical time to insulate is when you build. If you wish to insulate your present house, the best time is now.

Where Heat Gets Out

Both the side walls and ceiling, or roof, should be insulated, Mr. Wendling points out. In winter, about 60 per cent of the heat goes out thru side walls, doors and windows. The other 40 per cent goes thru ceiling and roof. In summer, about two thirds of the heat enters thru the roof and ceiling and the rest thru side walls.

There is a type of insulating material for any job. Commercial insulation material can be bought in the following types: loose, or fill; batt, or roll; rigid, and metallic.

Before doing any insulating be sure to see that roofing and siding are watertight so rain or snow cannot blow into the insulation material from outside. It also is important to know that all electrical wiring is safe.

Loose or fill-type insulation is most commonly used to insulate buildings already constructed. It should be done carefully on side walls to insure all areas being properly insulated.

You can use this type of insulation yourself for attics if they are not floored. Just pour it between the studs and level off to proper depth.

Batt or roll-type insulation is easy to apply during construction. Batts are fitted between studs or rafters and are fastened in place by stapling the paper tab along the edges to studs or rafters. If batt-type insulation is used, it

pays to get that with an impervious asphalt-impregnated paper on one or both sides. This paper not only holds the insulation in place, but acts as a moisture barrier. If there is paper on only one side of the roll, it should be placed next to the plaster.

Rigid-type insulation, or insulation boards, can be used outside of studs in placing of sheathing. Other types can be used inside of studs to replace plaster. This material can be papered or

Three Plays in One

Majores Bow-wow's Amateur Hour—10 characters.

At the Hamburger Stand—3 characters.

An Old Maid's Club Meeting—8 characters.

Any one of these plays will liven up a fall club or community program. The leaflet includes the 3 plays. Please ask for "Three Smash Hits," when ordering and enclose 10 cents for the leaflet. Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Painted over. Attic space can be sealed and made livable with rigid-type insulation.

Warm concrete floors for home or poultry house can be built by including a layer of insulation board between the base course and top course of concrete.

Masonry walls can be insulated by nailing rigid-type insulation boards to furring strips attached to the wall. In the case of cinder blocks, furring strips can be nailed directly to walls. For other masonry walls, metal grips can be fitted between alternate courses of blocks into which nails can be driven to hold furring strips.

The addition of a 1/2-inch insulation board on furring strips to an 8-inch concrete-block wall will just about double insulating value of the wall. It will also greatly reduce moisture condensation.

Metallic insulation has 2 advantages. These types reflect heat and prevent loss of heat thru an air space by radiation. In sheet form, metallic-insulation materials make a very effective vapor-seal.

How can you choose a good insulation material? Here are some points to consider:

Fire safety is important. Insulation made from mineral products is naturally firesafe. Insulation made from vegetable products can be treated with chemicals and made firesafe. Be sure it is treated.

Moisture resistance is desirable. Insulation that will become water-soaked will lose most of its value to insulate.


Rodents and insect pests will harbor in some insulation materials that are not treated. Get a type that is not appealing to them.

Use the Brush

Keep a stiff brush near the laundry tubs and before putting any garment with pockets into the wash, turn the pockets inside out and brush thoroughly. Use it too, on neckbands, collars and cuffs.



"Cut it like yours—with a hole in the middle."



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And This Is Sand!

John Schubert Farm in Rice County Looks Like an Oasis

By ED RUPP

COULD you make a living farming sand? Soil so sandy you could nearly use it for plaster? John Schubert does it. He is doing more than just making a living. Applying good crop- and soil-management methods to his Rice county farm, his sandy soil is paying off as well as many bottom farms.

County Agent George W. Sidwell called the turns one morning while driving along a country road west of Lyons. We came to a narrow place in the road. It was just wide enough for a car to get thru and that space had been scooped out of loose sand. I began to wonder where he was taking me. The land looked bare and wind-blown. Loose sand from the field had blocked this country road. Yes—this year!

But then I saw it. Right in the middle of this sandy section. The John Schubert farm. Strips of green alfalfa being baled. Stacks of baled alfalfa all over the place. And between the green strips, cultivated stubble ground that had grown good crops of sweet clover. And green sweet clover growing where wheat and barley had been harvested. Small wonder that Mr. Sidwell likes to use the Schubert farm for demonstration purposes.

When he started with a legume rotation to make this sand produce, Mr. Schubert used alfalfa. He had as much as 110 acres of alfalfa at a time on 480 acres of farm land. About 15 years ago he was using the alfalfa in strips thru the field to protect it against blowing. Alfalfa was difficult to start in sandy soil, but it was good for about 5 years of production before thinning out. That was too slow for the crop rotation he had in mind.

Stand Lasts Longer

A few years ago he started using sweet clover in his rotation. Reducing the alfalfa acreage somewhat, he now uses it principally for hay. And, by adding 100 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate to his alfalfa every other year, he was able to extend its life to 6 years and more.

Mr. Schubert is most emphatic in the use of strip-cropping. His strips are about 220 yards wide and they run east

and west. On a quarter of a mile land, he has 20-acre strips. On a half mile land, the strips are 40 acres in size.

How rapid is his rotation? Madrid sweet clover is produced every other year if it makes a stand. One crop of grain, then a crop of sweet clover. Into every small grain crop he seeds sweet clover.

Mr. Schubert seeds Madrid clover 5 to 6 weeks earlier than he formerly seeded white blossom. He had been seeding in April but is going to March. It is better able to compete with weeds and other crops, he says. Madrid clover matures earlier and permits better preparation of soil for seeding in fall. He doubts that white blossom clover would work in his program. It would leave no moisture for wheat in fall.

Protects Soil From Wind

You don't speak about plowing under sweet clover on the Schubert farm. It is worked once with a one-way disk. Then later with tandem disk. Some of the clover growth gets mixed in with the soil, but much remains on top. This system of trash farming protects the soil from wind until the new grain crop has obtained a secure hold. The trash

doesn't bother him either. Mr. Schubert just goes right ahead and seeds thru it.

He uses only fall-seeded grains, wheat and barley. Oats is out of the question on this soil. There would be no way to protect it from blowing in early spring while the ground was being prepared for the crop. But then wheat and barley both make good cover crops for sweet clover. For that matter, he has good luck seeding clover into stubble ground, too, if there isn't clover there already.

Another thing that makes his program profitable is his selection of seed. He is a producer of certified Pawnee wheat and of Beecher barley. He plans to try some certified Triumph wheat, too. These crops mean extra cash income.

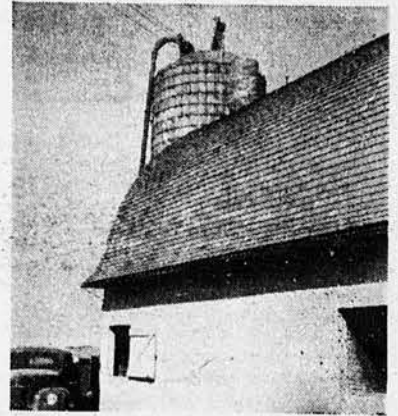
Will Double His Yield

A direct rotation of sweet clover with small grain may sound expensive. That is a grain crop once every 2 years. But Mr. Schubert points out that it will double his yield. In addition to supplying nitrogen, the sweet-clover roots and trash help the soil to retain moisture. Then commercial fertilizer along with the clover treatment assures well-filled grain.

The sweet clover is a cash crop when harvested for seed. Also, it helps Mr. Schubert solve his feed problem for his herd of 65 stock cows and the calves they produce each year.

In looking over this farm with Mr. Schubert, County Agent Sidwell draws a conclusion: "Good farming is not so

All Crops Did Well



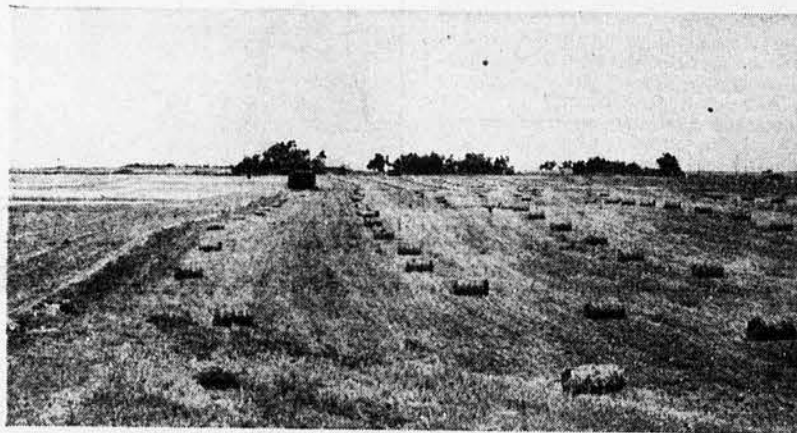
It took less than 6 acres of sorghum to fill the silo shown here at the James E. Berry dairy farm, a short distance south of Ottawa. Nature's abundance was general thruout Franklin county, according to R. B. Elling, county agent. He says this has been a year when virtually all crops have done well.—Photo by Harold Shanklin, K. S. C.

much the type of soil you have, or the machinery you have with which to work it. It is simply a matter of how you apply yourself. Soil conservation is more a human problem," he is inclined to believe, "than a mechanical problem."

Mr. Schubert certainly has applied fundamentals in farming to his tract of land. And he has made them work. First of all, his soil was blowing. So he started a system of strip-cropping. That helped. But it took a quick rotation with sweet clover and alfalfa to further prevent soil blowing. At the same time, this rotation improved the fertility of that soil. Made it better able to hold water.

Next, he reinforces that program with an intelligent use of commercial fertilizer. Supplying plant food that quite evidently is lacking in the soil on his farm. And finally, he makes those crops pay extra dividends by growing certified seed of varieties that are in demand.

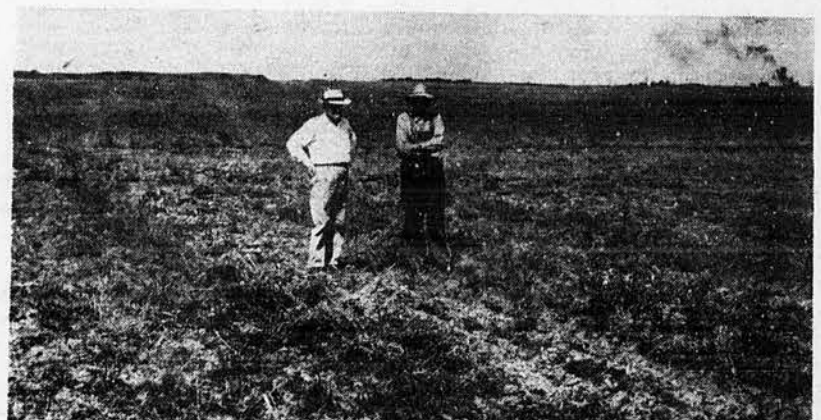
Anyone can do the same thing, whether on sand or gumbo. A good cropping plan along with good soil management will add acres to a farm.



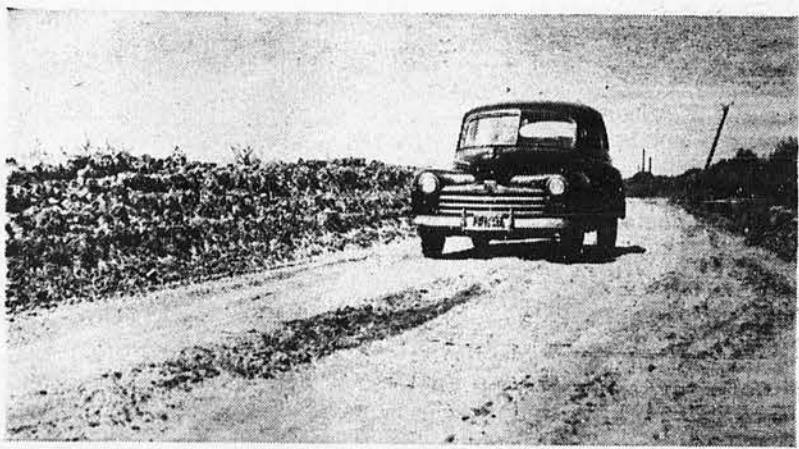
A field lying full of bales of alfalfa hides the fact that the John Schubert farm would actually blow away if not protected with vegetation growing in strips. The hay crop from this old field was heavy. Mr. Schubert had more alfalfa than he needed for his livestock program, so he had it harvested on shares.



At the close of the summer season a dozen or more stacks of baled hay like these can be found on the John Schubert farm in Rice county. They are evidence of productivity.



George Sidwell, county agent, and John Schubert look over a strip of ground being prepared for wheat. Looks trashy, doesn't it? That is the way it must be to keep it in place until wheat has a good start.



This would happen to the road along the John Schubert farm if he did not apply good farming methods. This road had to be recut thru blow sand this year. The bank at left was topsoil a year earlier. It came from land near the Schubert farm. Soil texture was just the same. And a good shelterbelt helped protect the field, too, where this sand bank originated.



Even after a severe hail had damaged this milo on the John Schubert farm, it still looked like it would produce a good grain crop. It was grown on rented wheat ground that has produced an average of about 10 bushels of wheat an acre. Since no sweet clover preceded the milo, Mr. Schubert fertilized heavily with 10-20-0.

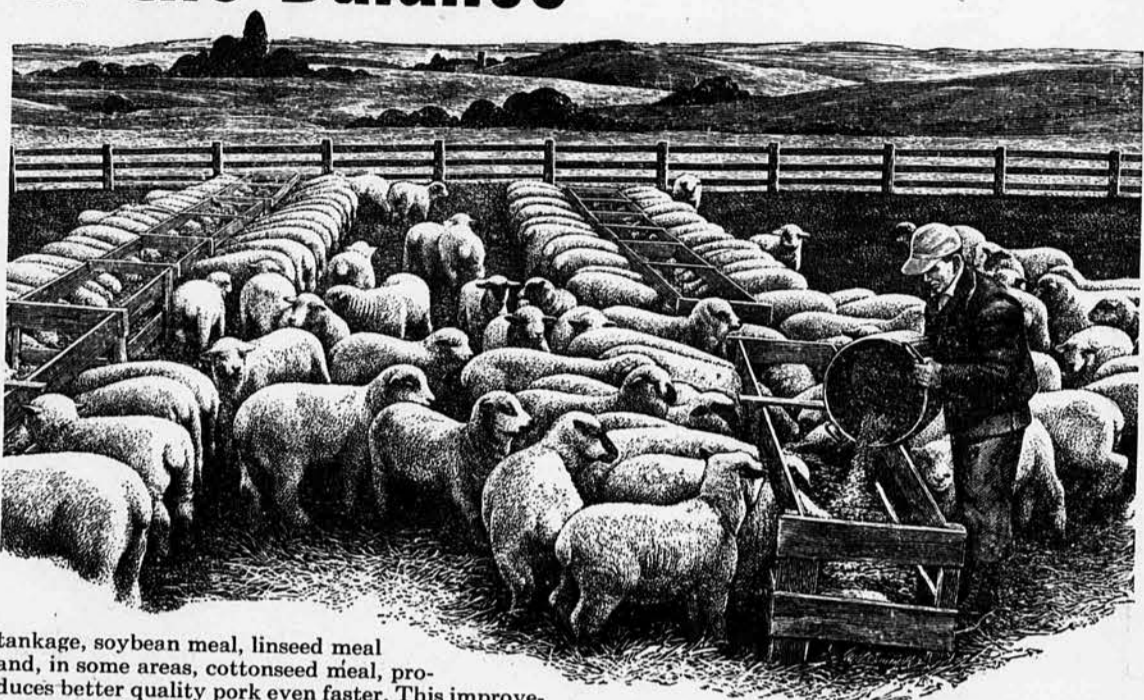
Their Future is in the Balance

Meat animals are what they eat! It takes a balanced ration to keep them healthy, growing and gaining. Successful livestock men know this. Hundreds of controlled feeding experiments prove it. Morrison, the great feeding authority, states—“Lambs on unbalanced rations require 46% more corn and 15% more hay for each 100 pounds of gain!”

Balanced rations for hogs show spectacular results. Anyone can make a lot of fat and a little lean with corn and water. But that's the slow, expensive way. It takes a pile of corn to do it. But with corn balanced with proteins and minerals and vitamins hogs can be fed to market weights in six months or less. Think of the corn you can save—11 bushels of corn alone will make 100 pounds of pork, but only 6½ bushels of corn plus 35 pounds of protein supplement will do the same job faster.

Scores of feeding trials prove that a balanced ration pays with steers and lambs, whether on the range or in the feedlot. In fact, the same basic principle applies to all livestock and poultry. Forage and other homegrown feeds, properly balanced with proteins and minerals, make more and better meat pounds at less cost.

Continuous research affords new and exciting means of using available materials in improved rations for livestock. At first, tankage alone was used to add protein to hog rations. It did a good job. Then research proved that a combination of proteins is better than one kind alone. A mixture of



tankage, soybean meal, linseed meal and, in some areas, cottonseed meal, produces better quality pork even faster. This improvement in rations makes for more efficient and economical use of proteins. But what about vitamins and minerals? Here, too, many advancements in techniques of supplying these nutrients have been made. Dehydrated alfalfa, milk solids, vitamin oils, and some synthetic sources provide essential vitamins and other factors. Mineral balance is necessary, too. Salt, the universal need, supplies sodium and chlorine. Steamed bone meal supplies calcium and phosphorus, and other major minerals. With these, alert research men now are combining other known essential elements, such as cobalt, manganese, iron, iodine, copper, and magnesium, to turn slow gainers into fast gainers.

Soda Bill Sez:

You can't make money last unless you make it first!
What America needs is less soiled conversation and more soil conservation.



Quotes of the Month

It's cheaper to warm water with fuel in the tank heater than with corn in a steer.

E. T. Robbins, University of Illinois

For proper nutrition of brood sows, feed good quality alfalfa hay liberally, ground or otherwise. Use at least 15% in mixed rations for sow, or self-feed the hay in a rack.

Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station

A flock of 300 hens will consume 17 tons of water annually. If possible to install, running water in a laying house will save a lot of walking, carrying and plain hard work.

M. A. Seaton, Kansas State College

A phosphorus supplement fed to ewes in amounts to satisfy their requirements would increase their vitality, help maintain their weight during the winter, and increase the percentage lamb crop.

Farm and Home Science, Utah

How good are you kids at knowing the names of the animals used to help you play games?



In baseball, what part of a steer do you wear? Why, the glove has a padding that's made from its hair!



In what game would you say the pig best fits in? Yes, football, that's right—the ball's called a "pigskin"!



And the last time you walked a tennis ball—wham! Did you know that the racket strings came from a—lamb?

By-products that meat packers save every day increase livestock values, make stockmen more pay.

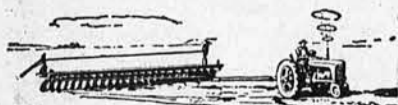
Martha Logan's Recipe for BAKED HAM SLICE

Cover a 2-inch-thick slice of ham with honey or orange marmalade. Add 1 cup water or fruit juice. Bake in a covered pan in a slow oven (325° F.) about 25 to 30 minutes per pound (about 2 hours).

"It takes a big tractor to pull a heavy-duty plow"

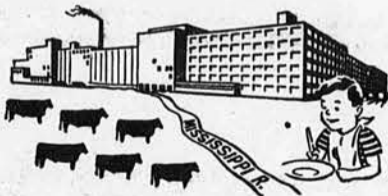


This large tractor is especially designed to handle the big and heavy jobs—easily, efficiently, economically.



This little tractor is good when used for its proper purposes. But it is not built to pull such a heavy plow.

It's the same way with business, including the meat-packing business. There's need for all kinds and sizes of packing plants—large ones as well as small ones. Two-thirds of the livestock is produced west of the Mississippi River. Two-thirds of the meat is eaten east of it. Bringing meat and meat-eaters together is a big job!



That's where the "big tractor" proves its worth. The country needs nation-wide meat packers like Swift & Company. For with processing plants located where most of the livestock is raised, we can help bridge the gap between western range and feedlots and the kitchen range. It is an important job, filling the vital needs of producers and consumers. As we have served them over the years, we have grown. And as we have grown, so also our ability to serve has grown.

P. M. Jarvis
P. M. JARVIS
Vice-President,
Swift & Company



First Calves Forecast Production

by Marvin Koger, Animal Husbandman
New Mexico A. & M. Experiment Station



Marvin Koger

Want to estimate efficiency of calf production in your cow herd? The cow's first calf tells more than her good looks. In a New Mexico study, we took the weaning weights of first calves weaned by three-year-old cows. These weights were compared with the weaning weights of calves raised by these same cows in the next four years. Cows and calves were placed in five groups (according to the weaning weight of first calves). Here's the 5-year record:

Groups	Average First Calf Weight From 3-Year-Old Cows	Average Calf Weights From Same Cows for Next 4 Years
Group 1	321 pounds	404 pounds
Group 2	349 pounds	417 pounds
Group 3	383 pounds	430 pounds
Group 4	409 pounds	443 pounds
Group 5	441 pounds	456 pounds

Considering only the two extremes, Group One and Group Five, it was shown that breeding stock picked from Group One could be expected to produce, for the next four years, calves that had a yearly average weaning weight of only 404 pounds. But those picked from Group Five should produce calves with a yearly average weaning weight of 456 pounds; 52 pounds more than Group One.

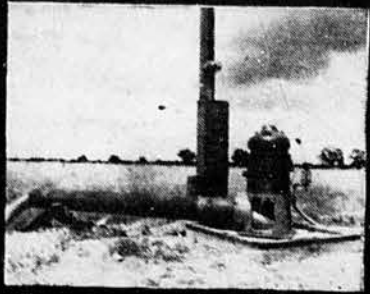
These figures show that later calves are apt to be a repeat performance of the cow's first calf. Cows doing poorly their first calving year continued to produce the lightest group of calves. They were poor risks. Culling cows with light, scrubby first calves would be well repaid in greater profit through more efficient production. If you would like a full report on this experiment, write to New Mexico A. & M. Experiment Station, State College, N. M.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours

**Don't
Gamble
On
Rain!**



Up-to-date farming methods leave as little as possible to chance. To depend entirely on rainfall for your water supply is to invite financial disaster . . . Avoid this needless gamble! Irrigate dependably and economically with a Worthington Vertical Turbine Pump!

**Three-Way
"Crop Insurance"**

Proper irrigation with a Worthington Vertical Turbine Pump assures you:

BIGGER CROPS . . . by preventing loss through drought.

BETTER CROPS . . . by furnishing the *right* amount of water for top quality at each stage of growth.

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With these advantages an installation soon pays for itself — especially at today's commodity prices — besides providing vital protection for your farming investment.

**See Your
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Backed by an organization with the longest, most varied pumping experience, he'll gladly help you with any irrigation problem . . . and prove there's more worth in Worthington. Prompt service through complete manufacturing, servicing and testing facilities at Denver, Colorado, and Harrison, New Jersey.

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WORTHINGTON
WORLD'S LARGEST
MANUFACTURERS
OF PUMPS

In Only 2 Years

Franklin County Veteran Makes Real Progress



Charles New, Franklin county war veteran, is making great progress in establishing a sound farming program under the Veterans Institutional On-the-Farm Training Program. Here he is shown with his son, Kenneth, 10, looking over the prize cow in his dairy herd.

Editor's Note: This is No. 2 in a series of articles on the progress being made by World War II veterans learning to farm under the Veterans Institutional On-the-Farm Training Program.

ALTHO he carries a 60 per cent disability due to a non-combat injury during the war, Charles New, Franklin county veteran, is doing an outstanding job of modernizing his 90-acre farm.

Mr. New took over his present farm 2 years ago under a GI loan and found immediately that he had a big job on his hands. The land was badly run down and eroded, with several big gullies in a field near the house. "You could hide

a tractor in one of them," reports Mr. New. The house was not modern and was completely inadequate for the family living. Fences were in the wrong place and were in bad condition. Pasture was full of hedge and buckbrush. Altogether, it was a pretty discouraging prospect, but it didn't daunt Mr. and Mrs. New. Here is what they have done in the 2 years they have been on the farm.

With the aid of the Soil Conservation Service, Mr. New healed all the ditches on his fields so they now can be farmed over, and built his own terraces. Farming is done now on the contour. Instructors in the veterans' training

(Continued on Page 13)



Mrs. New is very proud of the water system and kitchen built-ins which Mr. New planned and installed. She is shown here with their 2 daughters, Carole Ann, 5, and Connie Sue, 2.

Young Farmer's Hobby Pays

**18-YEAR-OLD WINS
CHAMPION AWARD!**

CHICKASHA, OKLA.—Harold Poag, 18, of this city, took Championship Honors for Senior Calf at '47 International Livestock Exhibition. Local blue-ribbon winner has also been awarded free trips to American Royal Livestock Show by Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce.



Harold Poag and Calf

His favorite hobby, says Harold, is feeding calves! Likes to watch 'em grow. Has done good job growing himself . . . packs 200 pounds on a sturdy 5'11" frame! Anything to do with all the Wheaties Harold's eaten since childhood? First heard about these 100% whole wheat flakes on the radio . . . years ago. Asked mother to get the "Breakfast of Champions" for him.

* * *

Blond, blue-eyed Harold an athlete, too! Enjoys softball and basketball best. His favorite training dish? Bananas, milk . . . and Wheaties! "Have 'em at breakfast every chance I get," says Harold. Husky, he-man nourishment for you, too! Wheaties offer you food energy, vitamins, minerals . . . in whole wheat amounts. Plus swell second-helping flavor.



Good idea to get your Wheaties in the new Extra-Big-Pak size. Holds 50% more than regular package. Popular with full-size outdoor families, where appetites are keen! YOUR family had their Wheaties today?

General Mills

"Wheaties" and "Breakfast of Champions" are registered trade marks of General Mills.



"Oh, oh! Rinaldo's been eating Wheaties again!"

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program helped him work out 2 rotations. His short rotation consists of corn one year; oats and sweet clover seeded together one year, with the sweet clover plowed under the following spring as a green-manure crop, followed by corn again. The long rotation consists of alfalfa 3 or 4 years, row crop one year, oats and sweet clover one year, then back into alfalfa.

Since the 28-acre permanent pasture was not enough and was badly infested with hedge, Mr. New cleared it and plowed it under. Instead of having a poor permanent pasture, he will have a complete temporary pasture program, using legumes and cereal grasses.

All of the farm has been limed at least once and some of it twice with from 2 to 4 tons an acre. On his wheat crops Mr. New is using 80 pounds an acre of 45 per cent phosphate, and on legumes 100 pounds an acre of 10-20-0 an acre. Old fences were torn out and fields refenced so they can be farmed on the contour, and so they will work in a rotation-grazing program.

Dairying has been selected as the major livestock program. Mr. New is milking 9 cows now and soon will have 10. He is doing his own milk testing thru a self-testing program sponsored by the Veterans' Training Program. "I believe milk testing is the most valuable thing I have learned in the training program," says Mr. New. "I learned in a hurry which cows to sell and, as a result, my herd is making a very high average."

This year Mr. New will begin remodeling his old barn, which eventually will become his grade-A production center. He will start by putting in a concrete floor and gradually make the other necessary changes.

The farm home hasn't been neglected,

either. Both Mr. and Mrs. New have pitched in and all improvements have been the result of their own labors. "We can't afford to hire things done," says Mr. New. Some remodeling of the home has been done and all of the house has been redecorated.

"Our major project has been a water system and built-ins for the kitchen," says Mrs. New.

Accomplishing all this in 2 years would be quite a job for anyone, but it is not all for Mr. New. In addition to farming his place and doing all his own improvements, he also does custom terracing and custom corn picking with his machinery.

Like all veterans' families that we have visited, Mr. and Mrs. New have placed a lot of emphasis on producing most of their own food. From their large garden they have all the fresh vegetables they need during the season, and also have a well-stocked cave. In this cave we found shelf after shelf of home-canned fruits and vegetables. The News also do their own butchering and keep a locker well filled with meat.

When he started farming, Mr. New had \$2,000 cash saved during his war service. During his on-the-farm training period, the family receives a subsistence payment of \$97.50 a month and Mr. New draws \$82.50 a month in disability payments. He is starting his third year in the training program and can take one more year, if needed.

Most of the income during these first years is being put back into the farm, either to build up the soil or to improve the farmstead and accumulate machinery. By the time his subsistence payments are withdrawn, Mr. New hopes to have production up to a point where the help will not be needed. All indications are that he will succeed.

Something New In Hoghouses

SOMETHING new in hoghouses is being built by George Wierenga, Jewell county farmer. Mr. Wierenga is trying to build a hoghouse that will combine the good points of a central farrowing house and the portable small-type houses.

His hoghouse will be an adaptation of a Quonset 20. It will be 20 feet wide and 36 feet long and will have pens for

10 sows and their litters. But where most houses of this size are stationary, this hoghouse will be portable.

REA poles are being mounted on both sides lengthwise of the building as skids, and steel rings will be welded to both ends of the poles for attaching chains. Over-all weight of the building will be 2½ tons, which is not too heavy to move, says Mr. Wierenga.

The building will be placed near a series of rotation pastures and connected to these pastures by fenced runways. Sows using the building for farrowing will have access to pasture for themselves and litters. Water is being piped to a point near the south end of the building, where a tank equipped with an automatic waterer and heater will be installed.

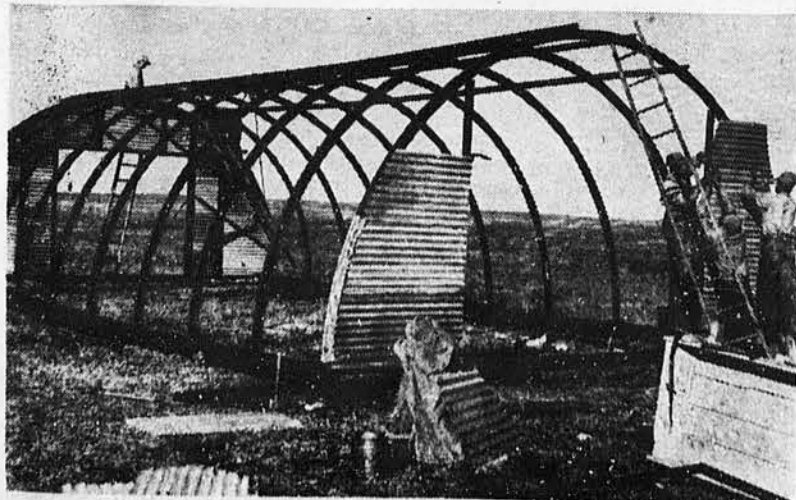
Both ends of the building will have double doors but they will not be alike. The south door will be hinged at the top so it can be raised for shade in hot weather. The north door will be sliding and can be closed against cold winds or opened to allow free ventilation.

During the winter, this house can be used for fattening hogs. Mr. Wierenga says it will accommodate 80 to 100 head. He plans to install self-feeders inside and, since the building is of drive-thru type, he can haul feed inside for the self-feeders. The water supply already is on hand.

There will be no floor in the building. As hogs dig wallows too deep or need fresh ground, the building can be shifted about yet kept close to the permanent water supply and pastures.



Mr. Wierenga holds one of the steel links at the end of a skid on his hoghouse. He will use a tractor to move the hoghouse around so it can be kept on clean ground.



George Wierenga, Jewell county, is building this portable, 10-pen hoghouse that can be used the year around by sows and fattening hogs. Note REA poles to be used as skids.

MANURE HAULING

Easier... from Start to Finish



Quick Hitching

• No need to lift the front end of the Case tractor spreader, nor to prop it up. The hoisting hitch rests right on the ground while hooking up; lifts front of box when tractor starts ahead. Sliding clevis makes hitching quicker, easier, safer. It's so handy that daily spreading is really practical, whether you have big herds or only a few head.

Easy Loading

• Low wheels and low box make loading easier, faster, whether by hand or by mechanical loader. Self-hoisting hitch lets front of box down for still lower loading. This Case spreader backs into barns, pulls close to piles like a two-wheel cart. Sturdy steel frame, long-lived bearings and good lubrication give ENDURANCE—long life with low upkeep.

Sure Spreading

• Spreader wheels are placed so weight of load aids their "ground-grip" until fully unloaded; full load adds weight to tractor wheels, aids their traction. Sharp beater teeth shred manure thoroughly; steadier apron travel assures even spreading. Geared for rubber-tired speed, this spreader makes practical the extra gains of thinner spreading on greater acreage.

See this Handy Sturdy Spreader. Let your Case dealer show you this stronger, more durable, more convenient spreader. Send for new booklet that tells how to make manure go farther, produce up to twice as big a boost in crop yields. Also mention any size tractor, any implements, haying, harvest machines you may need. J. I. Case Co., Dept. M-47, Racine, Wis.



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70,000 FARMERS CUT TRACTOR OPERATING COSTS!

And they get better tractor operation . . . with the Sherman Step-Up Transmission in their tractors.

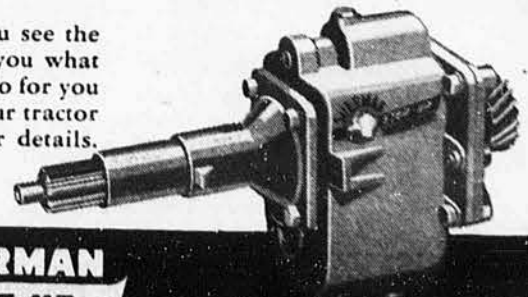
You can do the same. With the "Step-Up" you can work more acres per day at a substantial per-acre saving in gas, oil, and engine wear.

Ask your dealer to let you see the Sherman chart. It shows you what extra working gears will do for you on your own farm. See your tractor dealer today, or write for details.

NOW AVAILABLE FOR

- ALL FORD TRACTORS
- ALLIS-CHALMERS WC, RC AND WF
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Pays for itself many times over



SHERMAN
STEP-UP
TRANSMISSION

SHERMAN PRODUCTS, INC.
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN



Easy and Quick for Winter Days By Florence McKinney

WITH apples plentiful and good in quality, we offer a special apple salad as our feature. The bright-colored skin may be left on almost any apple when it is used for salad. It will add remarkably to the appearance.

Apple Salad

Core and slice each unpeeled apple thru with a slicer, making 8 triangular sections. For each salad, cut up in fine pieces a second apple and mix with cottage cheese and chopped walnuts. Fill the center of each apple with this combination and top with Thousand Island dressing. Serve on a crisp lettuce leaf.

Skillet Supper

1½ pounds ground beef or chicken	1 cup diced green pepper
drippings for browning	1 cup diced celery
¼ teaspoon pepper	4 cups water
1½ teaspoon salt	½ pound uncooked noodles

Arrange meat of either kind in skillet and brown in drippings. Season with salt and pepper. Add celery and pepper. Place noodles on top of meat and pour in part of water. Simmer for 30 minutes, add more water and continue simmering until done. It may require more or less water.—By Mrs. S. S.

Kansas Pudding

1 packet gelatin	1 teaspoon flavoring
½ cup cold water	1 cup whipping cream
1 cup milk	18 vanilla wafers
2 eggs	3 tablespoons butter
¼ teaspoon salt	3 tablespoons brown sugar
½ cup sugar	½ cup chopped nuts

Add gelatin to cold water to soften. Put milk, 2 egg yolks, salt and sugar into double boiler and cook until it coats a spoon. Add gelatin to this hot custard, stir and cool. Add flavoring. When cold, whip the cream and beat the 2 egg whites and fold into the cooled custard. Crush vanilla wafers, add

melted butter, brown sugar and chopped nuts. Put more than half the crumb mixture in a square or rectangular baking dish. Pour custard on top, then add remainder of crumb mixture over top. Cool in refrigerator until it sets. Pineapple chunks or crushed pineapple or other fruit may be added to custard for variety.—By Mrs. A. B. C.

Black Walnut Sandwich Bread

This is an inexpensive, delicious bread to serve with hot cocoa, as a party sandwich bread or for the morning toast.

1½ cups whole wheat flour	1 teaspoon baking soda
¾ cup sifted all-purpose flour	¾ cup brown sugar
2½ teaspoons baking powder	1½ cups sour milk or buttermilk
	½ cup black walnuts
	¼ teaspoon salt

Sift white flour before measuring, add whole wheat flour, baking powder, salt and soda. Sift together twice. Add sugar and chopped walnuts. Mix well. Stir in the sour milk or buttermilk. Bake in

Off to School

Starched and beribboned and face shiny clean
Proudly I note she's a miniature queen!
How pleased the teacher will be with my child
Dressed to perfection, with manner so mild.
Not so the daughter I pick up at three
With two smudged cheeks and a skinned up knee!
With one ribbon gone and a braid undone
And pink on her nose from the noontday sun,
Two buttons off and her dress a-gaping,
Her hanky lost and a shoe sole flapping,
I look at the kid and doubt my selection,
Could this be the child I dressed to perfection?
—By MARY HOLMAN GRIMES

a long narrow loaf pan in moderate oven (350° F.) for about an hour or until it has shrunk from sides, and well browned.—By Mrs. C. W. W.

Potato Hamburger Pie

12 small onions	salt and pepper
8 small carrots	3 tablespoons fat
¾ pound ground beef	3 tablespoons flour
2 cups mashed potatoes	

Cook onions and carrots. Season the beef and form into 8 balls. Brown the meat balls in fat and place in casserole. Make gravy by adding flour to drippings, browning and adding 1½ cups liquid using any from cooking the vegetables. Stir until thickened. Add the gravy, onions and carrots to the meat balls in the casserole. Cover with mashed potatoes. Brush with milk. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for about 20 minutes until brown.

Ham Stuffed Potatoes

4 large potatoes	1 egg
½ cup chopped cooked ham	¼ cup milk
	salt and pepper

Bake potatoes in hot oven (450° F.) for about 40 to 50 minutes. Cut in middle lengthwise, scoop out centers leaving thick shells. Mash the scooped-out potato and mix with milk, egg yolk, ham and seasoning. Then fold in beaten egg white. Refill shells. Bake 10 minutes in oven or until brown in broiler.

Spaghetti Hamburg

1 pound ground beef	1 cup hot water
½ cup chopped onion	¼ teaspoon pepper
4 tablespoons fat	2 cups canned tomatoes
1 teaspoon salt	1 package spaghetti
	1 clove garlic

Brown meat with onion and garlic, stirring constantly. Add salt, pepper, tomatoes and hot water. Simmer 1½ hours. Cook spaghetti for 10 minutes or until tender in salted water. Drain and pour first mixture over it to serve.

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Books On Review

The Last Billionaire

A book, fascinating from the first to the last page is, "The Last Billionaire" by William C. Richards. Henry Ford is the subject of the book and the author knew him well over many years as a Detroit newspaper man assigned to the Ford Motor Company.

It is not the book the reader will expect. It gives neither high praise nor critical exposure, it draws no conclusions, it is neither black nor white. It is chock-full of anecdotes and little-known facts written with gusto. Mr. Richards tackles everything about Henry Ford, his campaign against the cigarette, his relations with labor, his devotion to old-fashioned dancing, his profit-sharing plan, his peace ship, his eating fads, his skill and persistence at making the headlines, his collecting of everything American, and his mania for taking apart everybody's watches.

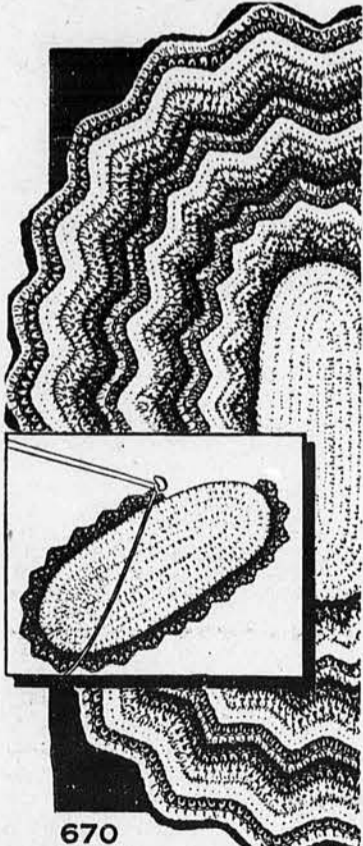
The author focuses his camera at Ford from all these angles and the book as a result is entertaining from cover to cover. Henry Ford was recognized as a mechanical genius, but it is doubtful that he could be classified as a genius in any other field. Part of his success was due to the times and largely to the ability of the people around him.

To illustrate the enormous wealth he made for himself and for others, the book gives the account of one woman who early in the history of the company bought a \$100 share and was enriched by \$95,000 in dividends and sold her holdings, multiplied by stock dispersals, for \$206,000, some 16 years later. Another stockholder in the early days invested \$5,000 and Ford later bought him out for \$12,500,000.

He built Greenfield Village, an enormous collection of Americana, everything from the schoolhouse of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" fame to an extravagant collection of violins. He made his only son Edsel, president of the company but failed to move out of the president's chair himself, according to the book.

Some of the highly paid men on the Ford payroll made history themselves. But no one argued long with the senior Ford if they wished to remain on the payroll. They tried to persuade him to brighten Ford cars with colored paint.

Use Rug Cotton



670

Use those leftovers so attractively in this gay rug. Slipper-stitch in single crochet is all there is to it. Prettiest way to decorate floors. Pattern 670 has crochet directions for rug 24 by 31 inches.

Send 20 cents for complete directions for making rug. Write to Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Even after several years of disagreement over the matter Ford still said to the men, "Paint them any color you want, so long as it is black."

Such are samples of the many sides of the Ford personality. It is published by Scribners, New York City.

The Face in the Aspice

In recent years, Thomas Mario, the author has been executive chef at a great metropolitan club in New York City. It was founded shortly after the Civil War and is one of the last strongholds of the solid rich. Here, Mario has had the opportunity of observing the characteristics of the membership. He spends his time catering to their whims.

To most Americans, this book will give the first view of those who live and play behind the walls of an exclusive cosmopolitan club. Their home is a pile of stone valued at 3 3/4 millions, not counting the furniture or fixtures. They eat such things as Beluga caviar, Nova Scotia salmon, grouse, partridge and heart of palm salad.

Thomas Mario tells in clever, interesting style of the ways of those who live within the walls and of the employees over whom he has control. The book is published by Simon and Schuster, Inc., New York City.

Why Not Try It?

A GOOD dinner served amid peaceful surroundings and in an atmosphere of security is no small contribution to family life. Keep the table talk constructive and mix with the baked beans and angel cake plenty of love, laughter and understanding. Thus will the dinner hour be made a looked-forward-to event.

If you are 45 years or older, you still need protein foods, milk, vegetables and fruits. Don't settle for tea and toast for supper!

If you are underweight, try eating a larger breakfast and a little more at the other 2 meals of the day.

Try new flavors! Why not use a little caraway seed in the cottage cheese or a dash of cloves in the beets?

Serve cooked string beans with a little chopped chives or with a dash of garlic salt or rosemary.

Worked buttonholes are easy to keep straight and with stitches of an even length if a row of machine stitching is made around them, marking the depth the hand stitches should be.

When joining bias and straight edges, keep the bias part on top when basting and stitching.

Store summer clothes rough dry. Ironing is not necessary. No matter how carefully they are put away, they will have to be ironed again in the spring.

Sandwiches can be made several hours in advance if they are placed in the humidor of the electric refrigerator.

Starch may be removed from an iron with No. 00 steel wool or sometimes with a damp cloth. Waxed paper will removed it if not badly spotted.

Top a casserole of seasoned, mashed squash with a meringue. It's different. Use fresh or canned squash. To make the meringue, beat 2 egg whites, add 1 teaspoon sugar, salt and pepper and one-half teaspoon of mixed herb seasoning. Sprinkle with paprika and brown in the oven.

Club Money Makers

We have just prepared a new leaflet which includes many suggestions for women's clubs on exactly how they may make money. Suitable for church organizations, social clubs, study clubs. If you desire this leaflet, send 5 cents to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

A Clean-Up Shower

IF YOU'RE searching for a new idea for a shower with some bride-to-be in the neighborhood as the honoree, we suggest a clean-up shower. It's practical and that's what many brides-to-be aim to be.

Actually, such a shower consists of any gifts that a young homemaker will use in keeping her home spic-and-span. They can be anything from a carpet sweeper, broom, electric sweeper (if the guests wish to pool their funds), down to such small things as jars of cleaner, silver polish, floor wax. There's a new creamy liquid wax for cleaning glass which makes windows glisten. Attractive dustcloths may be made from yard-squares of colored or white cheesecloth, folded neatly and tied into intriguing packages. Tea towels are always acceptable and can have gay designs or mottoes embroidered or appliqued or painted on them. Cleaning gloves and a jar of cleansing cream and another of hand cream are suitable for this clean-up shower.

Most of the cleaning gifts can be presented in an amusing manner. For instance, someone can make a "Cora Cleanwell" with her gifts. Cora might be made up of a skinny but sturdy dish-mop torso, her hair a bright dishcloth and her features painted on her plastic scouring-mitt face. Her dime-store teaspoon arms and tablespoon legs could be put to good use later, while her dress, fashioned from a tea towel of gay hue, would give her quite a flare. Fastened on the front, the identification tag may read:

I'm Miss Cora Cleanwell, And I really do think That I can help you quite a lot When you work at your sink!

The gifts could be suitably presented in a small bathroom hamper or clothes-basket which will be a part of the cleaning shower gift array.

For a game, tell the players that all the answers are words beginning with those closely associated with cleaning in the home, such as clean, scrub, dust, soap.

1. A baby or a dear child . . . mop or moppet.

- 2. Common in the desert . . . dust. 3. Stunted in growth . . . scrubby. 4. Definite, sharply defined . . . clean-cut. 5. Out of sorts . . . mope. 6. Next to Godliness . . . cleanliness. 7. An agricultural area of the Midwest . . . dustbowl. 8. Sailor who cleans the deck . . . scrubber. 9. Popular motor apparel in the early days of the automobile . . . duster. 10. Second team in football . . . scrub.

Use a Brush

To wash pockets easily, keep a small stiff brush near the laundry tubs. Before putting any garment with pockets into the wash, turn the pockets inside out and brush well. This same brush will help in removing stubborn soil on neckbands, collars and cuffs.

For December

These leaflets may be helpful if you are planning programs this month.

Christmas Lights is a pageant requiring 7 characters. Price 5c.

The Beautiful Symbols of Christmas, suitable for grade or Sunday school classes. Price 5c.

A Kid School Party for Grown-ups, suitable for a club party. Price 3c.

A Harvest Party, price 3c. Mary Ann's Chapter for Brides and Mothers, price 5c.

Surprise Shower for Prospective Mother, price 3c.

Plays for club and school—3 plays in 1 leaflet, price 10c. At the Hamburger Stand—3 characters; Majoress Bow-wow's Amateur Hour—10 characters; An Old Maid's Club Meeting—8 characters.

Please order from Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Advertisement for Red Star Dry Yeast. Includes a large illustration of a woman and a stollen, a recipe for Christmas Stollen, and several smaller illustrations with text promoting the yeast's quality and speed. Text includes: 'TAKE MY ADVICE FOR BAKING SUCCESS', 'CHRISTMAS STOLLEN', '1 package Red Star Dry Yeast', '3/4 cup warm water', '1 cup milk', '1/2 teaspoon salt', '1/2 cup sugar', '3 3/4 cups sifted flour (approximately)'. Smaller text says: 'HOW IS IT YOU NEVER HAVE ANY BAKING FAILURES?', 'I ALWAYS USE RED STAR DRY YEAST... EACH PACKAGE GIVES ME THE SAME HIGH QUALITY RESULTS', 'IS RED STAR AS FAST AS THE YEAST I'M NOW USING?', 'IT'S FASTER... STARTS WORKING THE MOMENT YOU ADD WARM WATER'. At the bottom, it says 'Red Star QUICK RISING Dry Yeast' and 'QUICKER FOR EATING EASIER FOR BAKING Always Fresh!'. A quote from Kay Rogers says: 'Yes, you can save time with RED STAR. Better yet, you get extra flavor and texture. For good Christmas eating, try this RED STAR Stollen recipe.'

Homemaking

Magic With Scarves

WHETHER 8 or 80, a variety of scarves fit well into the wardrobe," said Joyce Pults and repeated by Nancy Ross, as they gave a demonstration at the Kansas Free Fair which won for them a blue ribbon. Over a period of 6 months, they have given the demonstration to 300 people. They are experienced members of the Willis All Stars 4-H Club in Brown county.

The girls show the use of scarves for teen agers by knotting large square ones around the neck cowboy fashion, and using long ones as an accent when tied in a bow. For more mature figures, the girls recommend dressing up a basic dress with colorful scarves. Us-

ing a manikin, they demonstrated that large, soft silk scarves can be knotted about the waist adding a charming note to a black dress.

An elaborate drape effect can be obtained by loosely folding a scarf into a triangle, arranging it around the neck, under the belt to the bottom of the hem. This definitely adds color to a plain dark dress.

A simple but attractive effect is achieved by using a pretty handkerchief as a bow. They ran it thru a scarf ring and pinned it at the point in a V-neckline.

Nancy is 14 and a freshman at Willis high school this year. Joyce is 14 and a freshman at the Horton high school.



Nancy Ross models a scarf blouse which was arranged by Joyce Pults.

Little Tot Stories

She Does, Too!

After a visit with his grandmother on the farm, small Eddie was listening to his mother and a friend talking about women smoking. "My grandmother smokes!" he said suddenly. "Why Eddie, you know she doesn't smoke," said his mother. "She do too smoke! She showed me her smokehouse," insisted Eddie.—By Mrs. J. C. W.

Confused

Little Johnny who was quite a comic-strip fan, when asked how he liked Sunday school, answered, "Just fine, mother. They talked about Andy Gump. Brother Harris said, 'Andy walked with me; Andy talked with me' and Mrs. Harris said, 'Oh, Min!'"—By Mrs. A. W.

A Little Bird Told

Eddie was in the first grade at school. One day his mother told him that she heard he had put chewing gum in a little girl's hair. "Who told you I did that?" he wanted to know. "Oh, a little bird told me," she said evasively. The next day Eddie's mother saw him throwing rocks at a bird's nest in their yard. She was horrified and scolded him for hurting little birds. Flinging one last rock, he justified himself,

"Why mother, you told me that a little bird told on me."—By Mrs. J. C. W.

Good Fishing

The Sunday-school teacher had just finished reading the story of the man who climbed up in a tree so that he might better see Jesus. Then she turned to Tommy who sat gazing out the window in the direction of the river. "Tommy, you tell the class why the man had to climb into the tree." Tommy replied, "I guess it was a good place to fish."—By Mrs. F. F.

Too Hot!

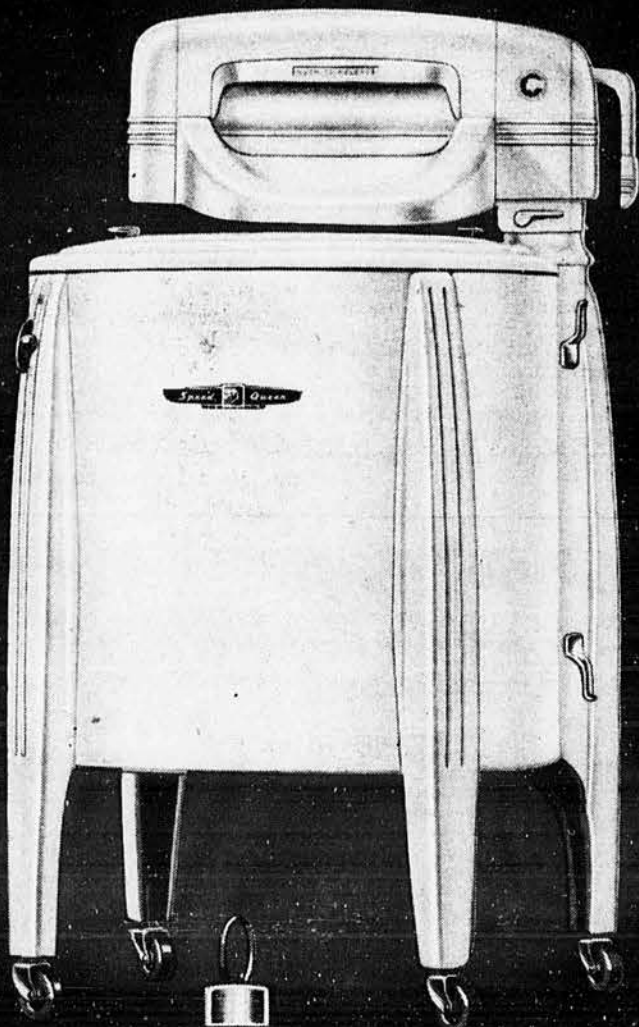
One day I cooked some navy beans for dinner and there happened to be a red bean among them. When I served them at the table they were steaming hot. One of the children remarked about how hot they were. My 4-year-old daughter got the red bean and when she saw it she said, "Yes, they are hot and I have a red-hot one." We enjoyed a good laugh.—By Mrs. J. M.

Not Me!

Five-year-old Evelyn was following her grandfather around one wet morning when grandfather said, "You're going to get your feet muddy." Evelyn quickly replied, "No, I won't, see I've got my shoes on."—By Mrs. E. M. T.

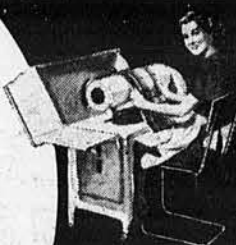
Give her America's
fastest washer...

Speed Queen



One-hour washdays... cleaner clothes... less hot water and soap... lower upkeep cost — these are some of the year 'round joys of Speed Queen ownership—why over 1½ million women would have nothing but a Speed Queen. See your Speed Queen dealer or . . .

Write BARLOW & SEELIG MFG. CO., 27 Doty Street, Ripon, Wisconsin, for a free copy of "ANSWERS TO YOUR HOME LAUNDRY PROBLEMS."



OUT YOUR IRONING TIME IN HALF WITH A SPEED QUEEN IRONER

SPEED QUEEN

Built by Home Laundry Equipment Specialists Since 1908

Homemaking

It's Cranberry Time

Now that the holiday season is approaching, cranberries can take their rightful place along with ham, roast chicken and turkey. A spread for bread that can't be beat, that's cranberry orange marmalade. Good with hot breads as well. On cold winter mornings this marmalade is excellent on hot toast.

Cranberry Orange Marmalade

2 oranges, quartered
3 cups sugar
2 cups fresh cranberries
2 1/4 cups water

Put whole oranges and cranberries thru food chopper. Combine with water and sugar in saucepan and cook until thick.

Molded Cranberry Sauce

4 cups cranberries
2 cups sugar
2 cups water

Cook cranberries in water until all the skins pop open. Strain, add sugar and blend. Boil rapidly for about 3 minutes. Skim and pour into one large mold or individual molds. Chill until firm.

Cranberry Ham Slices

Cranberries go with ham . . . that's tradition. Here is a recipe that will please both family and company.

3 cups cranberries
1/2 cup honey
2 slices ham, sliced thick
2 tablespoons whole cloves

Mix cranberries and honey. Cut edges of fat on the ham. Place one slice of ham in baking dish and cover with half cranberry-honey mixture. Top with remaining slice of ham, then the remaining cranberry mixture. Stick whole cloves around edge of ham slices. Bake in moderate oven (350°

F.) until tender, about 1 1/2 hours. Baste occasionally with liquid in dish.

Cranberry Pie

2 cups sugar
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons flour
3/8 cup water
3 cups cranberries
1 cup raisins
juice and grated rind 1 lemon
2 tablespoons butter

Mix sugar, salt and flour. Blend in water and heat to boiling. Add cranberries, raisins and lemon juice and rind. Cook until cranberries pop, about 10 minutes. Stir in butter and cool mixture. Line 9-inch pie tin with pastry and pour in cooled filling. Cut designs from pastry and arrange on top of filling. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) about 20 minutes.

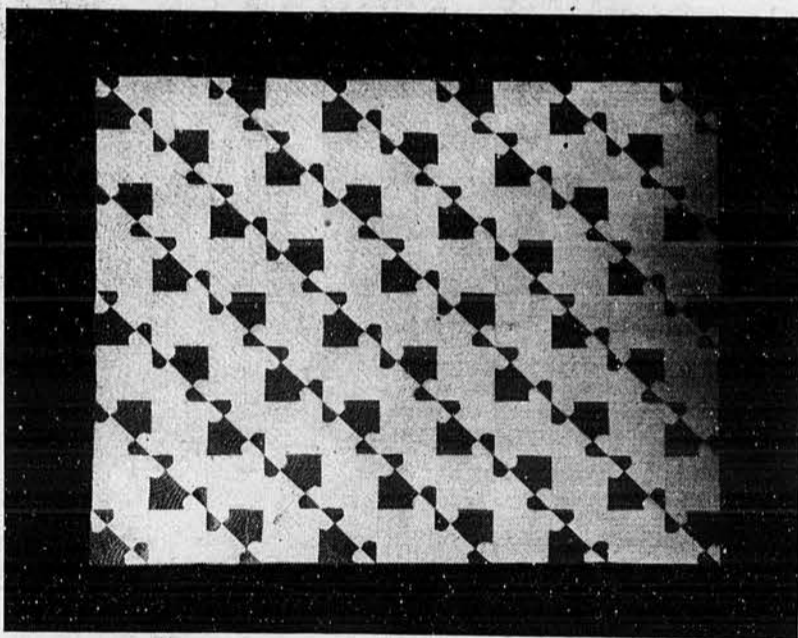
They Do Just That

Yes, my charming son's shoes will shine tonight
They are already glossy, new and bright.
Yet he polishes them more highly still
It's tonight he steps out with his "frill."

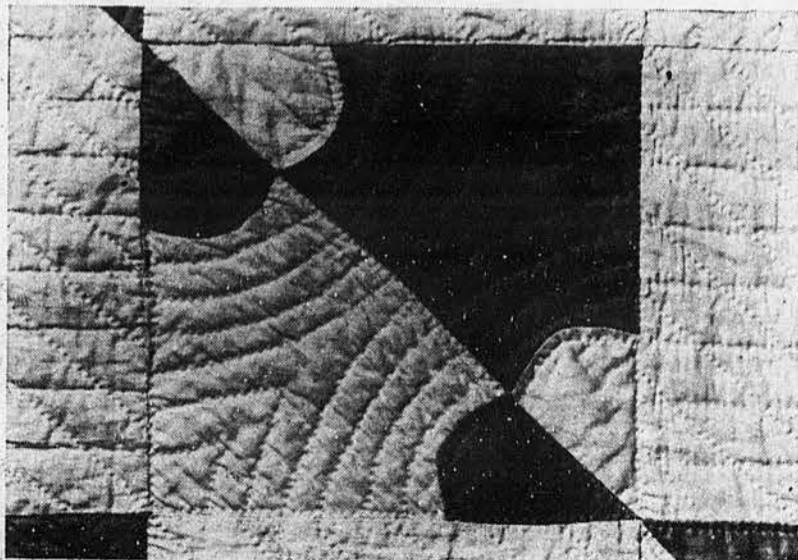
Those shoes must shine, let it cost what it may!
For after all it is "Mom" who will pay.
Does he use an old rag to wax his shoes?
No! 'tis his best hankies . . . my laundry proves!

—By May Smith.

Borrow and Return



A catchy name for an interesting quilt design. Borrow and Return is made of geometrical blocks running diagonally across the quilt.



A close-up of Borrow and Return gives the quiltmaker a plan for the placement of the blocks and the quilting design. To order, send 5 cents to the Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and specify name of quilt pattern desired.

For Something Special in Good Eating



Try this sweet pickle cure for smaller pieces at butchering time

Are spare ribs, neck bones, liver, tongue, and other odds and ends a problem with you at butchering time?

This year, instead of rushing to use up these smaller pieces immediately, put them up in a pickle made with Morton's Tender Quick. Use them at your leisure. You'll have some of the grandest eating you ever sat down to.

For your hams and bacon, cure with Morton's Tender Quick and Sugar Cure. Your meat will be firm, sweet, tender, perfectly cured from rind to bone — the best-tasting, best keeping hams you ever had.

Curing from the inside out and from the outside in, the Morton Way is faster and it's safer. More than a million farm families use no other method.

Cure your hams this easy, simple, safer Morton Way



First — Dissolve Morton's Tender Quick in water and pump along the bones. This fast-acting curing pickle starts curing INSIDE . . . helps prevent bone taint, off-flavor, under-cured spots.



Then — Rub the outside with Morton's Sugar Cure. This complete sugar-curing salt strikes in from the OUTSIDE, curing toward the center . . . gives you a thorough cure, and a rich, wood smoke flavor.



For delicious sausage, use Morton's Sausage Seasoning. It's a rare blend of salt, peppers, sage, and other choice spices, ready to use. There's no guess work — nothing to mix or weigh. Just add to the meat and grind.

The secret of the exceptional quality of Morton cured meat is the special ingredients in Tender-Quick that bring out and intensify the rich meat flavors hidden in the meat cells and which you don't ordinarily experience. It also adds delicious taste and firmness to the fat.

Cure your meat the improved
MORTON WAY

Preferred by more than a million Farm Families



Get this important book on meat curing

More than 1,000,000 copies of "Home Meat Curing Made Easy" have already gone in to farm homes. Shows how to butcher, dress, chill, and cure pork, beef, veal, and lamb to make smoked turkey, Canadian Bacon, sausage. Tells the important things to do to get long keeping quality and fine flavor in home cured meat. Send for copy today. Just write name and address on margin and mail with 10¢ in coin to Morton Salt Co., P.O. Box 781, Chicago 90, Ill.



Homemaking

The Professional Look

Tips for the Home Dressmaker

THE shape of the shoulder pads is important. It is better to buy one good pair which can be used in several garments. Sew snaps on the shoulder pads and eyes on the seams on your blouses and dresses and use the pads interchangeably.

For that good pair of shoulder pads which will be used in several wash garments, make a removable cover which will allow you to slip off the cover and wash it. An opening from the point straight back to the long straight edge will do the trick. The filling in shoulder pads does not wash well.

On rayons especially, be careful not to press seams and hems until dry, as this produces a shine which cannot be removed.

To mend moth holes or other small holes, ravel threads from seams and reweave one thread at a time.

From self-lined pockets, you often can cut a piece large enough for a patch. Match the design or weave of the material when patching.

Buttons on suits and coats should be put on a stem by sewing over a large pin or toothpick. This leaves the thread long enough for the thick material under the button without pulling the thread.

To hem children's clothes, cut a stiff card the width of the hem, and use this as a guide. To adjust the extra fullness at the hemming edge, place the card at right angles to the hem and press the extra material against the edge of the card, giving a firm, triangular pleat.

On adult clothes, the hem should be no wider than 2 inches and there should be no pleats. To make the hemline flat and smooth, ease or gather in the fullness as you sew on the binding.

Rayon jersey should be sewn with a loose tension and long stitch. As you take lengthwise seams, stretch the fabric slightly. Use seam binding on seams across the width of the fabric. Use a fine, new sewing machine needle.

Window-shop at every opportunity, for there you will get ideas for those professional touches, the pockets, tailoring, buttons, cuffs, combination of materials, color combinations and trimming details. By so doing, you may lift your own dressmaking into the high-style class.

Start a private clipping file or scrapbook. Clip and save pictures of dresses, pocket details, necklines and accessories that appeal to you. Use them when you do your own sewing.

The Small One

She wears a starched pinafore
And a look of fairyland,
She has a copper penny
Tucked closely in her hand.

Her curls are sort of golden
And she has a cunning bonnet,
With satin ribbons on each side
And a little feather on it!

—By MARY HOLMAN GRIMES.

Do you suffer distress from
'periodic' **FEMALE WEAKNESS**

With Its Nervous, Highstrung Feelings?

Are you troubled by distress of female functional monthly disturbances? Does it make you feel so nervous, cranky, restless, weak, a bit moody—at such times? Then do try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms! Women by the thousands have reported remarkable benefits.

Pinkham's Compound is what Doctors call a uterine sedative. It has a grand soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs. Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such distress. It's also a great stomachic tonic! All drugstores.



Change of Life

If the functional 'middle-age' period peculiar to women makes you suffer from hot flashes, weak, highstrung, irritable feelings—try Pinkham's Compound to relieve such symptoms. It's famous for this purpose.

Monthly Female Pains

Pinkham's Compound is very effective to relieve monthly cramps, headache, backache, when due to female functional monthly disturbances.



Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

130 EGGS A DAY INSTEAD OF 23

Mrs. Wm. J. Turvey, poultry raiser in the far north state of Washington, tells an interesting story of increased egg production. She says:

"I have 178 chickens. In November, their appearance was poor, and I was getting 19 to 23 eggs a day. I started giving Don Sung in their feed. Now, in December, I am getting 130 eggs a day, and my flock is livelier and looks much better. Surprised isn't the word—I'm really amazed at the change in my flock."

Will you do as well? We don't know. But we do know that you mustn't expect eggs from hens that are weak, under-vitalized and lazy. When flocks are deficient in manganese, vitamins, and other essential elements which laying hens require, and which are necessary to pep-up egg production, Don Sung supplies these essential supplements. It does not force or hurt the hen in any way. Why not try Don Sung for your flock? Send 50c for a trial package (or \$1 for the large size holding 3 times as much) to Burrell-Dunger Co., 229 East South St., Dept. U, Indianapolis, 4, Ind. Don Sung must show you a profit or your money will be refunded. Start giving Don Sung to your flock now.

MEN'S FULLY GUARANTEED NEW 15-JEWEL WRIST WATCH \$3.95

Originally \$30 to \$55

Sacrificed Because They're POST-WAR Surplus

WATERPROOF SHOCKPROOF

Luminous dial . . . sweep second hand . . . anti-magnetic . . . imported Swiss precision movement and case. You get them now for a small fraction of original prices. Don't delay! Order now . . . while they last. Send only \$1 down payment with order. Pay balance to postman on arrival, plus postage. Or we pay postage if you enclose \$13.95 plus \$1.39 Fed. Tax.

Handsome expansion band included with prepaid order. Money back in 5 days if not delighted. Christmas orders shipped AIRMAIL without extra cost. Order Now! **MARYLAND DISTRIBUTORS, Dept. 256 501 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore 2, Md.**



This Home-Mixed Cough Syrup Is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

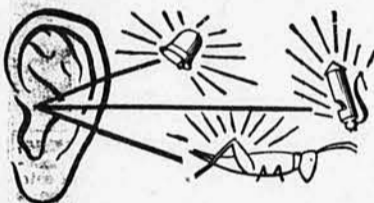
Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This gives you a full pint of wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough medicine. Swiftly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for quick and pleasing results.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable, soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

EAR NOISES?



If you suffer from those miserable ear noises and are hard of hearing due to catarrh of the head, write us NOW for proof of the good results our simple home treatment has accomplished for a great many people. NOTHING TO WEAR. Many past 70 report ear noises gone and hearing fine. Send NOW for proof and 30 days trial offer.

THE ELMO CO., Dept. 140, Davenport, Iowa

A Winter Pattern Plan



4503—A Victorian frock with fluffy ruffles for the little miss. Easy sewing, skirt is one piece. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 uses 2½ yards of 35-inch material.

9295—Designed for practicability. It has big hold-all pockets, new square-scoop neckline, slim side-line. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 takes 4½ yards of 35-inch fabric.

4766—Basic beauty, classic lines and adaptable collar. Fascinating accessories to make many changes in this dress. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 dress

requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch fabric.

4979—Maximum apron flattery in minimum time . . . just 2 hours will make it. Add gay bows above the ruffle. Sizes small (14-16). Medium (18-20). Large (40-42). Small size takes 1¼ yards of 35-inch material.

4910—A new slant on figure loveliness. Stitching is optional. Sizes 12 to 20 and size 40. Size 16 takes 3¾ yards of 39-inch fabric; ¾ yard of 35-inch contrast.

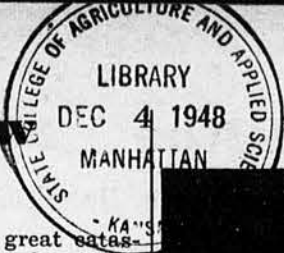
Send 25 cents for each pattern. Write to Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

TWINKLE, TWINKLE KANSAS STAR MOTHER SAYS IT'S "BETTER BY FAR"

KANSAS STAR FLOUR IS Better By Far

Cherries Easy to Grow

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON



HERE is a chance to win a prize. All you have to do is bake a pie; a cherry pie, that is. Moreover, it must be of such quality and texture that it may be awarded the blue ribbon in competition with hundreds of other cherry pies.

The question as to whether your pie is the winner rests upon the decision of Duncan Hines, famous food epicure, and his staff of competent pie judges. If your cherry pie is good enough you can tuck the \$200 first-prize money in your purse but you won't be going back home, yet. You will be escorted to Washington where, with great pomp and ceremony, you will present President Truman with a tart cherry pie.

There is a little more to this pie-baking contest than would appear from a casual reading of these paragraphs. First of all, only non-professional cooks are eligible and the contestants must be young women who have not yet reached the age of 20. The National Cherry Pie Baking Contest will be held at the Morrison Hotel, in Chicago, during the week of February 15 to 22, which, appropriately enough, has been designated as National Cherry Week. State pie-baking contests, sponsored by 4-H Clubs and other groups, will be held thruout the country during December, January and February. And it is the winners of these state contests who will compete in the national contest in Chicago.

A Big Selling Campaign

This pie-baking contest is a part of a tremendous advertising scheme promoted by the National Red Cherry Institute as a means of stimulating the sale of this season's crop of tart cherries. This organization is made up of growers and processors from the 10 states which produce one per cent or more of the nation's total cherry crop. The aggressive plans of the institute are backed by an advertising budget of \$50,000. Along with the pie-baking contest there will be radio and newspaper publicity and colorful window displays both now and during the Christmas season. "Make it cheery with cherries," is the somewhat corny slogan that has been adopted to boost sales during the promotional drive for increased red cherry consumption.

Because of its sprightliness of flavor the cherry has long enjoyed a popularity that promises never to decline. In fact, the demand seems to grow rather than decrease. When the harvest season is on at the important centers of production, great quantities are stored in hogsheads and barrels for future use by confectioners, bakeries and candy makers. In recent years cherries have proved one of the most profitable of all the deciduous fruits to raise.

Need Little Care

Cherries are not only profitable but they are comparatively easy to raise. They do not require the care and attention while growing that apple and peach trees do. They need but little pruning. They seldom winterkill and are generally resistant to summer heat. Tolerant of soil conditions, cherries can be grown successfully over a wide area. Fewer spray applications are necessary to control the insects and diseases to which cherries are subject.

Following the 1940 Armistice Day freeze, Kansas had left only 97,327 cherry trees as compared to 1,109,673 trees when the census was taken in

1900. Trees lost in that great catastrophe have not yet been replaced, and despite the urgent demand, few growers seem to feel inclined to rush pell-mell into commercial cherry production.

There are 3 kinds or classes of cherries: sweet, sour and Duke. The variety list in two of these groups is large and I could not begin to name them all here. According to one authority 1,145 varieties have been described as having been grown at one time or another in America. Pliny, famous horticultural writer of ancient times, mentioned 10 varieties as being grown in Italy in his time.

Bing Is Outstanding

Of the sweet cherries, Bing is an outstanding variety of Oregon origin. It seems equally well adapted to the cherry-producing regions of California, the Northwest and the Northeast. Lambert is another cherry of Oregon origin. Napoleon, also known as Napoleon Bejarreau and Royal Ann, is the one white-fleshed sweet cherry of real commercial importance in the United States. Black Tartarian is one of the oldest, best known and most popular of the sweet-cherry varieties. Sweet cherries are not extensively raised in Kansas because they winterkill so badly.

Of the many varieties of sour cherries only 3 are of outstanding commercial importance. Early Richmond is one of the oldest and most widely distributed. Montmorency is the leading sour cherry of this country. Of recent years there have been a number of bud sports of this variety introduced commercially because of some outstanding feature that the original tree or fruit lacked.

Montmammoth is a bud sport so named because the fruit is claimed to be extra large. Montmore is said to be more prolific. Then there is a Montearly and a Montlate, both of them bud sports. English Morello is a dark-fleshed sour cherry. This variety has never become popular for several reasons, chief of which is that its foliage is especially susceptible to leaf spot.

Duke cherries are generally considered as hybrids between sour and sweet cherries. The Duke varieties, like many of the sweets, are subject to cracking, especially if atmospheric humidity is high at harvest time. May Duke, Royal Duke and Late Duke are the only varieties in this class of any importance.

Popular Bush Variety

No discussion of cherries would be complete without mention of the new bush cherries that seem to be taking the country by storm. Most popular of these is the Nanking, a variety developed by selection, from the hardy cherries of northern China. The fruit is said to rival the Montmorency in size, quality and yield besides being very hardy. The bushes are neat and trim and grow only 5 to 6 feet high. There is another new variety called the Korean bush cherry which differs very little from the Nanking. Another ornamental shrub that produces delicious fruit is Hansen's bush cherry. This new fruit was developed and introduced by Dr. N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota experiment station.

The cultivated cherry whose fruit is so popular in this country is a European immigrant having first been brought to North America by the early colonists. The cherry trees that are natives of this continent do not bear edible fruit. The chief value of these trees is the wood. The wood of Wild Black Cherry is beautiful enough when polished to compete in popularity with mahogany and rosewood. Woodwork in sumptuously built houses, fine railway cars and steamships is often done in cherry. Beautiful furniture is made of it. It is used in inlay work, for tool handles and for veneering cheaper woods.

Wild Black Cherry has another name. It sometimes is called Rum Cherry from the fact that cherry extracts and decoctions made from its sap are used in old-fashioned home remedies, in patent medicines and in doctors' prescriptions. Cherry brandies and cordials were used in grandfather's day as spring tonics to relieve that tired feeling, and cherry bounce is an old-fashioned beverage that long ago got into the storybooks. Frugal old settlers chewed the opening buds in the spring to purify their blood and incidentally save a doctor's bill.



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Farm and Home Conference

To Be Held in Topeka, December 9 and 10

AN EDUCATIONAL program that will appeal to a wide cross-section of residents in the Northeast district of the state has been planned for the third annual Midwest Farm, Home and Industrial Conference. The 2-day meeting will be held at the Municipal Auditorium in Topeka, Thursday and Friday, December 9 and 10.

This conference is sponsored jointly by the Topeka Chamber of Commerce and Kansas State College. It occurs in conjunction with the annual district Farm and Home Week for 23 counties in Northeast Kansas. As in other years, this conference is the first of a series of Farm and Home Week meetings scheduled over the state.

There were about 1,000 registrations for the conference in Topeka last year. The program as outlined for the third annual meetings this year should attract another large number.

Registration will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning of the first day and the meetings will begin at 9:30. The first morning sessions will be divided into 3 main sections—agriculture, home economics and industry.

"Keeping Up-to-Date"

The agriculture section will open with a discussion by R. I. Throckmorton, dean of the school of agriculture, Kansas State College. Theme of this discussion will be "Keeping Kansas Agriculture Up-to-date."

At 10:15 the agriculture section will be broken up into 3 divisions, retaining the same theme for dairying, livestock and crops. A general picture of Kansas agriculture will be seen in the main meeting. Then the more specific applications will be viewed in the divisional meetings.

Leader of the panel discussion section on dairying will be Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of the department of dairy husbandry, Kansas State College. The discussion on keeping livestock up-to-date in Kansas will be directed by Prof. Rufus Cox and Prof. Glen Pickett, both of the department of animal husbandry at Kansas State College.

"Keeping Kansas Crops Up-to-date," will be the theme of the third section.

It will be under the leadership of Dr. Harold Myers, head of the department of crops and soils at Kansas State College.

Mrs. Verne Alden, Franklin county, president of the Kansas Home Demonstration Council, will preside over the home economics section. Highlighting this meeting will be a demonstration and lecture entitled "New Ways with Meat," by Edalene Stohr, Homemaker's Service Department, National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago.

Following this demonstration Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, will make the presentation of the standard of excellence awards.

In 4 General Sessions

The industrial section, scheduled for the same morning, has been divided into 4 general sessions. "Financial Planning," will be discussed by Prof. W. W. Cook, Kansas State College. "Reducing the Costs of Manufacturing," will be the subject of a discussion by Harry T. Schwan, Methods Engineering Council, Kansas City. The third session will include demonstrations of industrial electronics by the school of engineering and architecture, Kansas State College. Final speaker on this program will be Earle Butler, Chief Industrial Engineer, Coleman Company, Wichita, who will discuss "Flexible Budgets."

During the noon hour of the first day the Home Demonstration Agents' luncheon will be in the Jayhawk hotel, Margaret Kirby Burtis will preside.

The Crop Improvement luncheon will be held at the same time in the Kansan hotel. L. L. Compton will preside and A. L. Clapp, department of agronomy, Kansas State College, will discuss "Better Crop Varieties for Kansas Farms."

There will be a general assembly at 1:30 in the afternoon. Dr. W. B. Burnett, director, University of Wichita Foundation for Industrial Research, will speak on the subject, "Industry and Agriculture." "Future Agriculture Policies" will be discussed by Representative Clifford Hope, of Kansas.

Quincy Howe, well-known news analyst for CBS, New York, will be the

speaker at the third annual banquet to be held at the Jayhawk hotel at 7 o'clock the first evening. Mr. Howe has traveled extensively and has developed
 (Continued on Page 21)



Edalene Stohr



A. L. Clapp



R. I. Throckmorton



C. R. Jaccard



L. C. Williams



H. E. Myers



Rufus Cox



F. W. Atkeson



Margaret Burtis



Georgiana Smurthwaite

Farm and Home Conference

(Continued from Page 20)

a keen insight to foreign relations. He will discuss "Soviet-American Future and What It Means to Agriculture."

The Rural Youth banquet and party will be the same evening at 7 o'clock in the Kansan hotel.

The morning programs the second day will be divided into the same three sections as the first day. Theme for the Agriculture section will be "Future Agriculture in Kansas." Speakers and their subjects will be as follows: Prof. C. R. Jaccard, Kansas State College, "Economics of Soil Conservation." D. Howard Doane, Doane Agriculture Service, St. Louis, "Planning Tomorrow's Agriculture Today." Dr. A. C. Beckel, technical assistant to the director of Northern Regional Research Laboratory, "Research into Industrial Uses for Farm Commodities."

Mr. Howe is expected to remain over and will also appear in this section of the program.

Mrs. Charles Wise, Brown county advisory chairman, will preside over the Home Economics section. "Weaving, Lace-Making and Spinning" will be demonstrated by Mrs. Clara G. McNulty, homemaker of Stockton. "You, Your Community and World Peace" will be discussed by P. G. Stensland, who is in charge of state programs, Institute of Citizenship, Kansas State College.

The industrial section will be devoted to personnel relations. "Graduates of Technical Schools" will be the subject of a talk by M. A. Durland, Kansas State College. "Demonstrations of New Manufacturing Techniques" will be under the direction of Topeka Trade School and "Aptitude Testing" will be the subject for a talk by Dr. M. D. Wolfe, Kansas State College.

The county home economics advisory committee luncheon will be during the noon hour of the second day in the Jayhawk hotel. Miss Burtis will preside.

All groups will be brought together again for the final afternoon and a 3-part program. "The Other American Way of Life" will be the subject for a discussion by Senor Roberto De La Rosa, Cultural Agent for the Mexican Government. L. C. Williams, dean of extension, Kansas State College, will talk on the subject, "Making Agriculture Practices Pay Off," and H. W. Gilbert, extension landscape gardener, Univer-

sity of Illinois, will talk on "Landscaping the Farm Home."

Coming Events

December 4—Pottawatomie county annual Farm Bureau meeting, Westmoreland high school.

December 4 to December 10—Leavenworth county series of township meetings on soil treating to show fertilizer requirement and proper use of fertilizer.

December 6—Neosho county annual Farm Bureau meeting, Erie.

December 6—Ottawa county, Farm Bureau annual meeting, Minneapolis.

December 6—Reno county annual meeting, Hutchinson.

December 6—Ottawa county annual meeting, Farm Bureau.

December 6—Anderson county district farm accounts and income tax school, Iola.

December 6-9—Crawford county, third annual soil conservation conference, Pittsburg.

December 7—Mitchell county annual Farm Bureau meeting, Municipal Building, Beloit.

December 7—Barton county Farm Bureau annual dinner, Methodist church, Great Bend.

December 7—Cloud county annual Farm Bureau meeting.

December 7—Butler county district farm accounts and income tax school, El Dorado.

December 7—Seward county annual Farm Bureau banquet, De La Rosa, speaker.

December 7—Labette county Farm Bureau annual meeting and Women's Achievement Day, Atamont.

December 7—Leavenworth county horticulture tour with Jerry Amstein.

December 8—Harper county 4-H achievement banquet, Anthony.

December 8—Pawnee county district farm accounts and income tax school, Larned.

December 8—McPherson county, Annual meeting, Farm Bureau.

December 8—Chautauqua county Farm Bureau annual meeting, Sedan.

December 9—Pratt county district farm accounts and income tax school, Pratt.

December 9—Woodson county Farm Bureau annual meeting, Yates Center high school building.

December 9—Cheyenne county Farm Bureau annual meeting.

December 9—Lincoln county, Annual Farm Bureau meeting, city hall, Lincoln.

December 9—Labette county annual Farm Bureau meeting, Altamont.

December 9-11—National Polled Hereford Show and Sale, Denver, Colo.

December 10—Finney county district farm accounts and income tax school, Garden City.

December 10—Seward county home demonstration achievement day, Liberal.

December 10—Pottawatomie county 4-H achievement program.

December 11—McPherson county 4-H banquet.

December 13—Finney county achievement party.

December 13—Osborne county annual Farm Bureau meeting, Osborne.

December 13—Labette county 4-H Club council meeting, Altamont.

December 13—Thomas county district farm accounts and income tax school, Stockton.

December 15—Pottawatomie county balanced farming school, Westmoreland Legion Hall, Frank Blecha, speaker.

December 15—Leavenworth county, officers training school for home demonstration units, Leavenworth court house.

December 15—Mitchell county district farm accounts and income tax school, Beloit.

December 16—Douglas county district farm accounts and income tax school, Lawrence.

December 17—Mitchell county program planning meeting for home demonstration units, Mrs. Velma Huston in charge.

December 17—Geary county district farm accounts and income tax school, Junction City.

December 18—Labette county, climax to county 4-H Club fund drive.



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Price Supports an Issue

(Continued from Page 7)

trols. A war, or a heavy and pressing threat of war, could give the White House the power to use wartime controls. On the other hand, what promised to be several years of peace (without the huge outlays and consequent shortages of goods as against more dollars with which to buy them, that the war program would cause), could make control powers unlikely.

Farm price supports are expected to be a big issue when the new Congress meets, in January. The unexpected Truman strength in rural areas are held by many to be a "mandate" for Congress to continue price supports generally at close to the 90 per cent of parity level. Chairmen of the 2 Agriculture committees (Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, and Representative Cooley, of North Carolina,) are on record in favor of the 90 per cent program being continued. Farm organization leaders (except for Jim Patton, of the Farmers' Union,) are dubious of the long-range effect of fixing prices at that level. They prefer the flexible provisions of the Hope-Aiken Act.

Under this act, becoming effective in 1950, the flexible 60 to 90 per cent parity price support would apply to major non-perishable commodities; other perishable crops could get from nothing to 90 per cent at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, under regulations he could lay down. Also, the parity definition is revised to favor dairy and livestock at the expense of cotton and grains, generally speaking. The Administration supported this program in the Eightieth Congress. To what extent it will change its position in the Eighty-first is something for the future to decide.

However, a statement was released by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan when he announced the potato price-support program for 1949, at 60 per cent of parity. Acreage goal is 1,938,300 acres—200,000 fewer acres than planted this year. The goal includes 1,223,100 acres for commercial production, and 715,200 for non-commercial production.

Major provisions are:

1. Crop will be supported at 60 per cent of parity, the minimum level under the 60 to 90 per cent range provided by law.
2. To be eligible for price-support operations, individual growers must stay within the acreage goals established for each farm.
3. Participating growers will, to the extent practicable, market their potatoes under provisions of marketing agreements (a) keeping lower grades out of commercial channels (b) assuring consumers of the better-quality potatoes.

Said Secretary Brannan:

"I want it clearly understood that this figure applies to potatoes only, and it cannot be regarded as a precedent. Controlling excess production by dropping price supports is not a desirable way to get adjustments, no matter how necessary these adjustments may be. . . .

"Producers will again be required to stay within their individual goals in 1949 to be eligible for direct price supports, and measures to stabilize the marketing will be included in the potato program. However, experience has shown that these alone are not enough to do the job.

"Too often the non-co-operator, who overplants his goal, has profited from general price-support action which holds up the potato market. We need legislative provisions which will help the man adjust his acreage, while withholding rewards from those who deliberately overproduce. I therefore intend to ask Congress to provide legislation by means of which production adjustment may be encouraged and accomplished rather than simply allow for dropping price supports from under a specific crop. . . . In fact, the use of this device by itself may discourage good conservation activities."

Secretary Brannan was not more specific as to the legislation he will ask, but presumably it will include more power for the Department to pressure individual farmers to conform with the requirements of whatever the national farm program may be.

In other words, the Department wants greatly expanded government controls

to prevent surpluses and to hold farm prices in line with the general price level.

The program being worked over in the Department would accomplish these results along the following lines:

A. More production control by the Federal Government right down at the farm—extended use of acreage allotments.

B. An effective method (not specifically announced, perhaps not specifically worked out) for penalizing farmers who don't plant within allotments, but benefit from higher prices brought about by co-operators. Include more use of marketing quotas, to protect prices where production is excessive despite controlled acreages.

C. Make soil conservation, and other benefit payments dependent upon observance of acreage and marketing controls. In other words use payments as a club (for those who don't) or, if you like to state it the other way, as an incentive to those who do, go along with Government programs. That would be a reversion to the idea back of the original Triple-A payments, which the supreme court of the old days declared unconstitutional. The present court might take a different view, having acquired the "New Look" long before the dressmakers thought of it.

D. Until this new legislation, this new program, is worked out, keep the high support prices. Incidentally, if and when the surpluses really begin to draw from the Treasury, it will be easier to get stiffer controls.

As to incomes—indicators point toward continued softening of farm prices, continued stiffening of industrial prices. In other words, lower price levels for what farmers sell; higher prices for what farmers buy.

Most forthright warning of what lies ahead came last month from Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, at Grange annual convention. Pointing to what happened after World War I, and the causes, Goss continued:

"With the major exception that farmers have kept their debts down and are in a better financial position to weather a storm, almost every factor which led to the farm crash and eventually to the greatest depression in history is present today.

"Unless we find practical means of avoiding the same blunders we made then, we will go thru as great a collapse as in the Twenties, when Agriculture led the whole nation to the verge of bankruptcy.

"We are facing the same old farm problem for which we unsuccessfully sought a solution for over 20 years. Unless we find a practical solution soon, the same economic forces will result in the same kind of a collapse, just as surely as water follows the same course when flowing over the same obstacles."

There is as general agreement today that oleo taxes will be repealed by the next Congress, as there was the afternoon of November 2 that Tom E. Dewey would be elected President.

Hunt Salt Uses

They are going to do something about salt in Kansas. The Kansas Industrial Development Commission has made an \$8,000 grant for a research program to study possible industrial and chemical uses for salt. The study will be made at Kansas University.

An estimated 5 trillion tons of salt lie beneath the surface of Kansas, states Maurice E. Fager, K. I. D. C. director. "At the present rate of consumption, Kansas has enough salt to supply every person in the U. S. for half a million years. We are not utilizing this huge reserve to the limit. As a result, Kansas is getting only a small return compared to the potential if the salt were used to produce various chemicals."

Salt is the basic raw material of the alkali chemical industry and is used about 2,000 various ways. Today, a ton of salt in Kansas ranges in value from about \$1.70 to \$4.50. From one ton of salt can be produced 1,200 pounds of chlorine, valued at \$105 and 1,380 pounds of sodium hydroxide, worth about \$36. It also is possible to produce soda ash worth about \$34 and sodium sulfate worth \$49, according to the K. I. D. C.

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Honor a Founder



Ross Floyd

Ross Floyd, Continental Oil Company's agricultural service director, was among the Future Farmers of America founders honored during the 20th anniversary meeting of the national F. F. A. in Kansas City November 14 to 20.

Mr. Floyd, one of the organizers of the Future Farmers of Oklahoma in 1926, headed the Oklahoma delegation to Kansas City in 1928 and participated in forming the national organization which today numbers 350,000. The Continental agricultural representative was invited as a special guest to the anniversary gathering by Dr. W. T. Spanton, chief, Agricultural Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Improves Soil Tilth

Legumes and fertilizer have helped R. M. Robinson, Anderson county, to improve the productivity of his farm. Look at his farm today and you would call the soil good. Not so many years ago it was thin ground, capable of producing just average crops.

Mr. Robinson says he first started using lime and sweet clover 25 years ago. He has been using phosphate with small-grain crops since 1930. It is paying off, too. This year his wheat averaged 37 bushels an acre. That once was known as thin ground. After the wheat was combined an excellent stand of sweet clover came along, volunteer.

Some of his corn this year yielded 65 bushels an acre, the average was 60 bushels. Altho he uses fertilizer with small grain and legumes, no fertilizer was added to the corn. But it was planted in alfalfa and sweet clover ground. He has soybean yields that average 20 to 30 bushels.

Just by feeling the soil you can almost tell that this farm will produce better than the average. When plowing the soil crumbles. It has a good color. It is loaded with roots, stalks and other organic matter.

If you have just started with legumes and fertilizer in your rotation, you can look at the soil on the Robinson farm and see what your soil will be like in a few more years.

A Good Turnout

One-hundred seventy-five farmers and businessmen attended the annual Pottawatomie County Fall Beef Tour, reports Harvey Goertz, county agent. The tour was sponsored jointly by the Wamego Lions Club and the county Farm Bureau.

Stops were made at the following farms: Mel Morton, R. R. Peddicord, Ray Fulmer, Ronald Kolterman, Robert Massieon and Fred Kilian. These stops showed different cattle programs, such as the purebred cow herd, winter and summer feeding of plain cattle and deferred calf feeding.

Lot Taylor, Kansas State College Extension specialist in animal husbandry, and Steve Love, Extension economist, made the tour. A supper was served at Wamego by the Wamego Lions Club. Evan Griffith, of the Union National Bank, Manhattan, was principal speaker for the evening program.

50-Bushel Increase

What would it be worth to you to get a 50-bushel increase in your corn yield? That's what Raymond Krouse, of Pottawatomie county, got this year where corn followed sweet clover.

Corn in the same field on soil that had not had any legume on it for 10 years yielded 35 bushels an acre. That part of the field where sweet clover had been plowed under as a green manure crop made 85 bushels an acre.

But that isn't all. Oats seeded on the sweet clover ground in the spring of 1946 yielded 60 bushels an acre. The same year, Mr. Krouse got 2 tons of hay an acre in the fall, and the next spring got a lot of early pasture. The field was seeded to corn in 1947 after the sweet clover was plowed under but the corn was flooded out. This year the field was put back to corn and the sweet clover paid off.

Good Corn Year

The best average yield he has ever had. That is the way Romi Prather, Anderson county, describes his corn crop this year. His 70 acres of corn averaged 50 bushels in 1948, which is good in that area. Mr. Prather applied 75 pounds of 4-16-0 an acre to all his corn.

He says his best corn was in sod. But corn seeded into ground that had grown red clover or soybeans prior to the corn was good, too.



GIVES YOU MORE VALUE FOR YOUR FENCE DOLLAR!

At many stages, from raw materials through the open-hearth furnaces and on a multitude of steel processing machines, Sheffield Steel is under close and exacting technological control. As a result, the wire of which Sheffield Fence is made is of uniform, high quality steel. Stay wires of Sheffield Fence are given an extra wrap at the top and bottom, and on the



line wires between top and bottom the knots are longer. This takes more steel, but it gives you a fence construction which is strongly reinforced at all points where the strain is greatest. By every standard of comparison, there is no better fence made than Sheffield Fence.

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EAST OF THE ROCKIES...WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

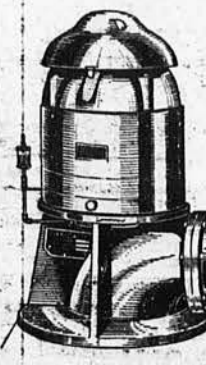
SHEFFIELD STEEL



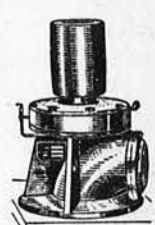
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CONTEST STARTS DEC. 7th

First prize is a brand new 1949 Frazer Manhattan Automobile!

Second prize is a Gibson Deluxe Electric Range. Third prize is a Gibson Deluxe Refrigerator. Fourth, a Gibson Standard Electric Range, and Fifth prize is a Gibson Standard Refrigerator. Sixth prize is a Gibson Deep Freezer.

30 gorgeous General Electric Clock Radios will be awarded. 50 handsome Ladies' and Men's Bulova wrist watches will be given.

100 beautiful Parker Pen & Pencil sets will be presented. A carton of 24 bars of Chase's Cherry Mash candy will be a gift to 3 winners from each county. Every entrant receives a gift!

LISTEN TO KFRM FOR CONTEST DETAILS!

550 FIRST ON YOUR DIAL

LISTEN TO KFRM FOR CONTEST

Does Germany Want Revenge?

By ARMIN SAMUELSON

In this article Armin Samuelson answers some of the questions asked in the many letters and cards he received from Kansas Farmer readers.

HOME again. Our trip across the Atlantic was a long, eventful voyage. After 2 days at sea we hit a good, healthy storm. Our ship was tossed around like a fisherman's cork in a mountain stream. The waves were 45 feet high and we tossed, pitched, and blew for 3 days. I was one of the lucky few who didn't get seasick. Many times I was the only one at my table for meals. After the storm we had smooth sailing into New York. We landed October 3, after 11 days at sea. It was a thrill to see the Statue of Liberty in the bay, but I knew a great experience was coming toward the end.

Before coming home to Shawnee county, I toured New York, spent 2 days in Washington, D. C., saw Cleveland win the world series, marveled at the sight of Niagara Falls, spent a short time in Canada, and attended the National Rural Youth Conference in West Virginia. Oh, yes, I even saw President Truman at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

The farm looked about the same as usual when I arrived home October 18. I was gone 18 weeks and it all went so quickly it seemed more like 18 days.

It was like reliving the trip to read the articles that had been published in Kansas Farmer, and to get my 600 pictures developed. Since arriving home I have been spending most of my time giving talks and showing pictures. I deeply appreciate the many, many cards and letters I have received from Kansas Farmer readers. Many have asked questions that should be of interest to all, so I'll try to answer a few of them in this issue.

The question asked most frequently is, "Do the people in Europe need our aid? Do they really need the food and clothing we are asked to send?"



Armin Samuelson

Generally speaking the answer is yes. But there are many people who are making a living off the goods we send by selling on the black market. Here's what I would recommend. If possible send direct to a family with whom you will have a chance to correspond. If you don't know anyone over there, ask a soldier boy if he couldn't help you get acquainted with a family that needs the help.

If you don't have personal contact with a family, send your contributions thru an agency that has representatives in Europe distributing food to the people who need it most. The agencies I recommend highly are CARE, Church World Service, and CROP. CARE is a wonderful way to send if you know a person or family because they will give

(Continued on Page 25)

CROSSWORD - - - By Eugene Sheffer

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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Average time of solution: 25 minutes. Dist. by King Features Syndicate, Inc.

- HORIZONTAL**
- 1. formerly
 - 5. in favor of
 - 8. small plot of ground
 - 12. assess
 - 13. female sheep
 - 14. city in Nevada
 - 15. cuckoos
 - 16. begs
 - 18. seasoned
 - 20. church passages
 - 21. French article
 - 22. former English Prime Minister
 - 23. antipathy
 - 26. iridescent gem
 - 30. sister
 - 31. serfs
 - 33. malt drink
 - 34. course
 - 36. sultan's palace
 - 38. musical work
 - 40. mountain gap
 - 41. variety of goat
 - 44. help
 - 47. absolved
 - 49. head
 - 50. Great Lake
 - 51. dove
 - 52. English school
 - 53. dispatch
 - 54. abstract conception of being
 - 55. meadows
 - 19. being
 - 22. cornbreads
 - 23. venomous serpent
 - 24. by way of
 - 25. promulgation
 - 27. extenuate
 - 28. fourth caliph
 - 29. the lion
 - 32. pouches
 - 35. having a cowl
 - 37. good tidings
 - 39. argument for
 - 41. imitates
 - 42. nostril
 - 43. wide smile
 - 44. bustles
 - 45. portico
 - 46. decimal units
 - 48. eternity
- (Answers will be found on Page 26 of this issue.)

it direct to the family. It is a little more expensive than the others but very reliable. Church World Service and CROP have representatives distributing the food and clothing.

A European artist was selling a painting to an American. When asked the price the American was asked only to send a CARE package. This he agreed to do. A man standing nearby overheard the conversation and told the American not to send it, because he would only sell it on the black market. That is why I say know to whom you send if at all possible.

Germany, France, Italy and some of the countries under Russian control are about the only places I heard of where there is starvation and want. The Swedes and Swiss eat well. The Danish people, Norwegians, Finns, Belgians, English and Hollanders are getting low vitamin rations mostly of starches, yet all of these countries would deeply appreciate something such as rice, coffee, tea, and sugar at Christmas time.

The day we were in Germany it was rainy and cold, yet very few of the children had shoes and none were wearing coats. If properly distributed, clothing can be used.

Another question asked was, "How can people eat the Finnish bread that is baked and kept for 3 or 4 months before eating?" The bread is very thin, about 2 inches high, and about three fourths of the loaf is crust. It is quite hard and dry, but I liked it because it was chewy. They don't have the flies that we do in America, nor do they have such hot summer days. It very seldom got in the seventies during Au-

gust in Finland and Sweden. The bread was baked from rye flour.

"Are the people in Germany out for revenge or are they accepting the fact they are beaten?" This varies with every individual. The older German will say: "We have made a mistake, let's try and recover from it and build for a new world of peace." The young ex-soldier or member of Hitler's youth will say, "Sure you defeated us. But it took half the world, didn't it? Just wait until the United States fights Russia, then we'll get our revenge." These are the 2 sides of the issue as I was told by members of the Friends Service Committee who had been working in Germany, some for as long as 2 years.

"What do the people in Europe think of America?" We in America have the best country in the world. Too many Americans don't realize this but the Europeans do. To them America is the promised land. "If only we could get to America we would be safe." That is the common expression.

In many things they have the wrong impression of America. They think we pick dollar bills off the trees by bushels; they think everyone owns a big car or 2, they think we have 3 parties in America, the Republican, Democratic and the Cocktail parties. Most of these wrong impressions come from movies. The movies I saw in Europe were only the most lavish ones. It is more a feeling of envy than resentment.

I shall write another article or two on such phases as youth activities, community life, and church activities. If you have more questions to ask I shall try to answer them.

Reduce Poultry Cares With Modern Equipment

A NEW laying house can put new life in your poultry program. It certainly has on the Royal Yoder farm, in McPherson county.

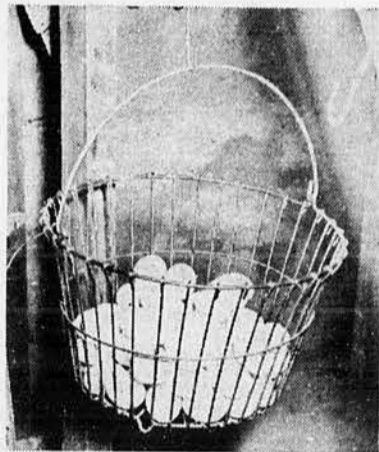
Two years ago Mr. Yoder decided to modernize his poultry equipment. He constructed a new laying house with an over-all measurement of 24 by 58 feet. It includes 2 compartments 24 feet square, along with a 10-foot feed room at one end.

With lumber salvaged from an old farm building, he was able to keep the cost down to \$1,200. That in itself is a neat trick, in this day and age, to construct a building of that size for that much cash outlay. And it isn't just an ordinary building.

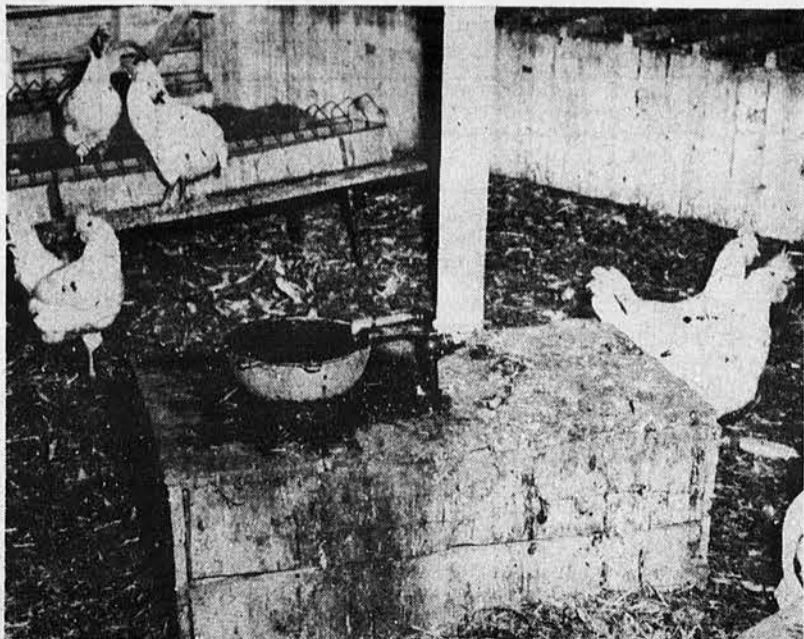
First look at the watering system. His laying house is equipped with running water. More than that, excess water drains away thru tiles laid beneath the house before it was built. Rather than use a float to control incoming water, Mr. Yoder sets the faucet so there is a constant dripping into the pan. This keeps the water at even temperature even thru winter.

He was somewhat concerned about the system when it was first installed. He watched it closely during the first winter. Chickens dip their waddles into water when drinking. This water dripped off around the drinking pan and formed a hunk of ice. But water in

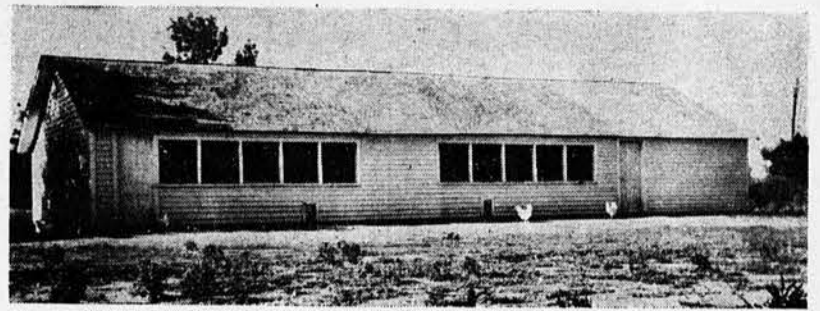
the pan never froze, not even at zero. At one side of the feed-room section a trap door balanced with weights lifts from the floor. Steps lead down to a small basement that measures 8 by 10



Eggs are gathered several times a day on the Royal Yoder farm, McPherson county. They are suspended in the air in the egg basement beneath the laying house before they are cased. An egg basement alone saves them many steps in a year.



An automatic drinking fountain in the Yoder laying house is another labor-saver. A constant dripping of water keeps it fresh and at even temperature winter and summer. Overflow is carried out of the house thru a tile drain installed before the laying house was built.



This modern laying house was built 2 years ago by Royal Yoder, McPherson county. Much of the building was constructed from used lumber. Feed room is at right and egg basement is beneath that portion of the building.

feet in size. Its sole purpose is to provide a convenient storage space for eggs. The eggs are gathered twice a day in wire baskets and permitted to cool in the basement before they are cased.

Every step is directed towards a program of quality egg production. Cooling them is one step. Gathering them regularly twice a day is another. Community-type nests are another aid in the program. There is less danger of egg breakage, less crowding in the nests. And there is very little egg cleaning to do.

Finally, the feed storage room under the same roof is another step towards efficient egg production. It saves countless steps during a year's operation.

Total egg receipts the first year alone amounted to \$1,800, Mr. Yoder

reports. A premium for every case of eggs sold boosts the income, makes the laying program more profitable. And the conveniences of his new laying house cut labor costs. It requires less time each day to take care of his laying flock than is required for the average flock half that size.

A New Diet

Poultry waste from poultry-dressing plants is replacing horse meat and fish as a diet for about a million mink raised on farms or "mink ranches" in the U. S.

This poultry waste—heads, feet and entrails—is collected while fresh, ground and frozen promptly for preservation. The frozen feed is thawed just before used. For general use, it may prove safer to cook the chicken wastes before freezing to guard against danger of spoilage in waste not collected promptly.

Poultry Equipment

Kansas State College Extension Service has a limited supply of the following leaflets which may be ordered free from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your order will be given prompt attention.

Circular No. 145—Furniture for Biddy.

Circular No. 189—The Droppings Pit.

Popcorn Comes Back

Popcorn production seems to be growing in favor again in Northeast Kansas. In Nemaha county, Ambrose Koelzer had a total of 100 acres of the crop this year. He had some yields up to 45 bushels an acre. He estimated the average would be between 30 and 35 bushels. At that rate the gross return this year can be as much as \$100 an acre.

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Nourse Winter Friction-Proof Motor Oil is a tractor, truck and farm car saver. It cleans dirty motors and keeps clean motors clean. When you have a big job to do every minute counts, you can't afford a breakdown.

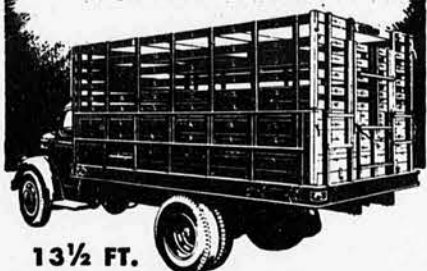
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Excitement About Coon Dogs

(Continued from Page 6)

between these stakes. Line prizes are offered to encourage dogs that are swift on the trail but not too good at treeing.

Then, to give the better hunting dogs a chance, one or two tree prizes are offered. The trail leads up to a tree in which a coon has been chained at a safe distance above the ground.

In these races a swift dog may reach the tree first yet not win a tree prize. To win a tree prize a dog has to bark at the tree to announce his discovery of the coon. No bark, no prize.

Now, let's go back to the preliminaries and follow thru on one of these field trials.

Each dog owner is allowed to bring as many dogs as he can afford to race, but can race only one dog in any one heat. Dogs are assigned numbers as they are entered and these numbers are painted on their sides.

Ready for Auction

Now we are ready for the auction. Each dog entered in the heat is put on the auction block and auctioneers Ralph Harris, Minneapolis, and Lloyd Dunn, Belleville, go to work.

You size up the dogs and decide which might be first line dog so you buy him for \$5. Someone else buys him as second line dog, and a third bidder takes him for first tree dog.

Money paid by dog owners as entry fees come back to them as prize money. A dog owner also may bid on his own dogs in the auction.

While the auction is being held one or two men on horseback lay the trail for the race. Now the auction is completed and we are ready to go.

All dogs in the heat are loaded in a truck and taken to the starting post. The crowd breaks up into 2 sections. Those who bought dogs for line prizes go to the line to watch for their favorites.

In a few short minutes someone yells "everybody quiet, here they come." The quiet warning is to keep anyone in the crowd from encouraging or distracting the dogs.

The Leader Loses

As the warning shout is given we look back along the course and see flashes here and there as the dogs come weaving thru the brush at a rapid clip. A red and white dog has broken clear over the brush now.

Now, several other dogs have reached the tree and are circling around, checking the trail to see whether it leads away in another direction.

This is repeated as many times as there are heats, depending on the number of dogs on hand. First and second line dogs, and first and second tree dogs qualify for the semifinals.

No one seems to know just how many folks have coon dogs or are interested in coon hound trials in the United

States. But the number is up in the hundreds of thousands.

The sport is highly organized east of the Mississippi river, where trials are sponsored by associations, and where good coon hounds sometimes change hands for \$5,000.

This year a Kansas dog, Tick, owned by Wesley Allison, of Wichita, carried off the honors competing against 600 of the best dogs on the North American continent.

Here in Kansas the sport is active but not too well organized. Associations have failed to thrive, but whenever a few coon hound lovers get to-

The Cover Picture

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Peterson, of Windom, shown on the cover of Kansas Farmer, are real coon hound fans. They keep about 15 hounds and have some of the outstanding dogs in Kansas.

gether they decide to have a field trial. The day we went to Ottawa county there were 4 or 5 other field trials in progress over the state.

Some 50 to 60 per cent of the field trial enthusiasts are farmers, we were told, while the rest are miscellaneous sportsmen who may live in town or country.

Farm couples like Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bryant, Burrtown, are veterans at the business. "We have been taking hounds to field trials for 10 years," says Mrs. Bryant.

Fight Spoils Record

Butcher Boy, a dog owned by the Bryants, won 9 out of his first 12 trials, this year for a total of \$784 in prize money.

"You don't really make any profit with coon hounds," Mrs. Bryant says, "because of the cost of keeping a pack ready to run and the expense of making trips to various trials."

Another veteran farm pair are Mr. and Mrs. Ed Peterson, of Windom. They have about 15 dogs, most of them young ones, and enter 4 or 5 dogs at every field trial they attend.

One reason for these sales, say the Bryants, is that hound men from the east are running low on breeding stock and are coming this way for replacements.

The hottest dog in Kansas this year is Wesley Allison's Tick, which we mentioned as this year's national champion. Tick had won 19 finals by November 1,

and his winnings for the last 5 weeks of that period amounted to \$1,000.

But these fancy dogs don't always win. Early this fall V. S. White, of Minneapolis, picked up a stray hound on the street and gave him to Clarence Hazlett, a farmer.

Thinking a more experienced owner might handle him better, Clarence lent the dog to Paul Bryant. This stray hound was used by Paul as an unnamed entry in the Bluff City trials and paid off with winnings totaling \$350.

Altho a lot of folks are interested in field trials, the really big interest in Kansas and other states is in coon hunting. There is so much interest in trials and hunting, for instance, that 2 national magazines, Full Cry and The American Cooner, are devoted to the sport.

The coon hunting season opened December 1 and runs for 2 months. But there isn't any law against treeing coons any time just for fun, so coon hunting really is an all-year-around sport.

Not all women are so enthusiastic, tho. We innocently asked one woman at Minneapolis: "Do you like coon hunting?"

So, you see, it's all in the point of view.

Careful Forecasts

The Kansas Agricultural Situation, a forecast of market trends published by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station, is celebrating its silver anniversary.

Started 25 years ago, the Ag Situation was one of the first market forecasts published by an educational institution. It was mimeographed at first, but is now printed and distributed to more than 14,000 institutions.

Staff members of the agricultural economics department of Kansas State College and experiment station experts do much scientific research, and they weigh demand against supply for the basis of their predictions.

Some of the factors considered before the monthly forecasts are made include acreage of crops seeded, condition of growing crops, estimated yields, number of livestock on feed, number on pasture, rate of production of eggs and dairy products and quality of crops and livestock.

These factors, with the psychological attitudes of purchasers, foreign demand and world politics, are studied thoroly each month before the forecasts are made.

Hours of work quite the opposite from gazing thru a crystal ball, go into each issue of the forecast. People who use the forecast know this, as indicated by the fact that most copies go to farmers and stockmen in Kansas.

Answer to the Crossword Puzzle

(See Page 24)

Table with crossword puzzle answers: ERST FOR PLAT, RATE EWE RENO, ANIS ENTREATS, SALTED AISLES, LES PITT, AVERSION OPAL, SIS ESNES ALE, PATH SERAGLIO, OPUS COL, ANGORA ASSIST, PARDONED PATE, ERIE COO ETON, SEND ENS LEAS

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Ayrshires are noted for life-time records of 100,000 lbs. 4% milk

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Best of "Old Billy" line breeding. Registered bulls, 1 to 8 months old, sons of Kanstael Eyebright Nabob. We also offer 2 granddaughters of Billy, both with good production records, up to 65 lbs. milk daily.

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Seven of serviceable age, pure bred, out of dams with DHIA records from 420 to 632 lbs. of fat. They are nice, typy bulls combining Triune and Billy breeding. Reasonably priced.

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Outstanding Registered JERSEY BULL

Born March 1, 1948. Dam: Classified Very Good with a 305-day record of 9,380 pounds milk and 442.5 lbs. fat. Sire: Classified Very Good. Four Star son of an Excellent Dam and Sire. Price \$200.00.

A. L. MILLER, Partridge, Kansas

Reg. Brown Swiss

Bull calves out of cows classified "very good" and producing 500 to 650 lbs. fat in 305 days. Also a heifer or two and cows with 500 lbs. fat records.

ROY E. WEBBER, Kingman, Kansas

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LEE M. WOODEN, Rt. 1, Dodge City, Kansas

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Since 1908 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines.

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IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and **MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman,**
Muscotah, Kansas.

The E. E. ROBERTSON Milking Shorthorn sale held at Osage City attracted a large crowd of buyers and interested visitors. Most of the cows were sold bred for later freshening, 22 head sold for an average price of \$378.68 with a top of \$525 paid by Roy Bunger, of Council Grove. Three baby bull calves sold with dams figured in the average as one lot. The second top went to the same buyer at \$515. The 3-year-old bull went to Roe Minstrel at \$425. The low price was on a polled open heifer at \$215. Joseph Zaerr, of Jasper, Mo., took 2 head, all of the others stayed in Kansas. Roy Pauli was the auctioneer assisted by Gus Heidebrecht and Col. Runyan.

The E. B. TOLL and HERMAN MILLER Hereford sale, held at Salina, November 11, was attended by a good crowd of buyers and interested spectators. The offering of 60 head was of high quality but lacked fitting, which sometimes means reduced price for quality considered. However, as always, there are buyers who see beyond the fat and buy accordingly. The entire offering sold for a general average of \$392. The bull average was \$473, with a top of \$2,010 paid by James Riffel, of Enterprise. This bull was from the Toll consignment. The female average was \$276.59 with a top of \$500 paid by Hal Ramsbottom, Munden, for Lot 39. Lot 28 went to T. L. Welsh, Abilene, also at \$500. Chandler was the auctioneer.

Dairy CATTLE

Guernsey Bull Calf

For Sale. 11 months old bull calf sired by Foremost Comet 2d, out of a granddaughter of Dunwalke Governor.

ROY E. DILLARD, Salina, Kansas

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS

For Sale. Sire: Meadow Lodge King's Laddie. Dam records: 475 to 609. Herd average 1947, 28 head 449. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

OFFERING JERSEY BULL CALVES

Old enough for service. Sired by Zanthra of Oz and Rachel's Masterson, both Superior Sires. First three generations will show 3 superior sires. These are 4 and 5-star bulls. Priced reasonable.


FRANK L. and QUINTEN YOUNG
Cheney, Kansas Phone 17 F 11

• AUCTIONEERS •

Livestock Auctioneer

A number of registered dairy and beef cattle sales booked this fall for breeders and associations. I have sold successful for others—why not you? For sale dates phone or wire me at Rich Hill, Mo.

C. C. "CONNIE" MCGENNIS
Box 116, Rich Hill, Mo.



BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE

1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

HAROLD TONN

Auctioneer and Complete Sales Service

Write, phone or wire Haven, Kansas



Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

Alden, Kansas

Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer

Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold.

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column inch (5 lines) \$3.00 per issue

1 Column inch..... 8.40 per issue

The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

Publication dates are on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Copy for livestock advertising must be received on Friday, eight days before.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Livestock Editor
MIKE WILSON, Fieldman.
Kansas Farmer - - - Topeka, Kansas

Twin Valley Dairy Holstein Dispersal

90 HEAD OF HOLSTEINS

Thursday, December 16, 1948

4 miles east of Holton on K-116.

Holton, Kansas



- 50 Holstein Cows, including 2-year-old heifers. These are big, heavy milking grade Holstein Cows. Many will milk up to 70 lbs. a day when fresh. 30 head were fresh this fall or will freshen by January 15, 1949.
- 20 Yearling Heifers sired by registered Holstein bull from above cows. Some bred. Calfhooed vaccinated.
- 20 Heifer Calves. 2 can be registered. Calfhooed vaccinated.
- 2 Registered Holstein Bulls.

This herd is in good flesh, properly fed and well cared for. One of the heaviest milking grade herds in Northeast Kansas. A complete dispersal. Every cow sells.

1000 bales of Prairie Hay — Milk Cooler

1000 bales of Alfalfa — 28 10-gal. Milk Cans

The following machinery sells: 2 Row Crop Tractors, new Corn Picker, new Holland Self-tie Baler, New Idea Manure Spreader, 4-bar Side Delivery Rake, IHC Tractor cultivator, IHC 8-ft. Tandem Disc, John Deere 2-bottom Plow, 1939 Buick Sedan 60 Model, 2 Wagons.

Machinery Sale at 9:30 A. M. Cows sell at 1:00 P. M. sharp.

Mr. Thomas is converting the entire ranch to beef cattle and quitting the dairy business. Milk weights will be available on Sale Day.

Roy R. Thomas, Owner, Holton, Kansas

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

E. A. Dawdy, In Box Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

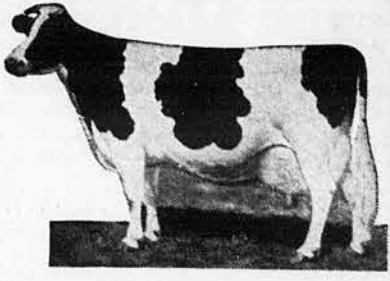
Van Dalsem Dairy Farm Holstein Dispersal

55 Head of Registered and Grade Holsteins

1 1/2 mile east on No. 36 and 1/2 mile south on rock road.

Fairview, Kan. -- Thursday, December 9

- 5 Registered Holstein Cows (Clyde Hill breeding on 3), young cows.
- 15 Grade Holstein Cows, nearly all 2nd and 3rd calf cows. Nearly all fall freshening.
- 10 Bred Holstein Heifers (several can be registered).
- 9 Yearling Heifers (5 can be registered). Clyde Hill sires.
- 1 Yearling Registered Bull, Clyde Hill breeding on both sides.
- 10 Jersey Cows—4 are registered.
- 5 Baby Holstein Calves.



Cattle Tb. and Bang's tested. Heifers are all Calfhooed vaccinated. Production records available on sale day.

Mr. Van Dalsem has built and is operating a Grade A Milk distributing plant in Hiawatha and is leaving the farm to devote his entire time to the milk plant. Everything sells including a complete line of new machinery. Following is a list of some items:

2 Tractors—New Combine—New Corn Picker—Plows Field Chopper (used 1 year)

Complete Line of Milk Equipment for Grade A Dairy

Machinery Sale at 9:30 A. M. Cows sell at 1:00 P. M. sharp.

Lunch served on grounds.

This herd is young, milking heavy and contains a lot of yearling and bred heifers. The quality is good.

Frederick Van Dalsem, Owner

Bert Powell, Auctioneer; E. A. Dawdy in Box; Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer



The Tank Truck



The Sirios family farms 1,500 acres in Colorado. Left to right are: Conoco Agent Roy Amick; and Edward, William, Albert, and James Sirios.

"Ever Since I Homesteaded..."

Back in 1911, William Sirios homesteaded 20 miles east of Keenesburg, Colorado, and began building one of the finest farms in the west. Today there are 4 strapping sons to help Mr. Sirios on their 1,500 acres. All of the prosperous farm but 100 acres is under cultivation—160 acres are irrigated.

1911 was also the year Mr. Sirios started using Conoco Products—and he reports he could not possibly have done any better during those 37 years. "Ever since I homesteaded," he writes, "I have been using Conoco Products, and I am 100 per cent satisfied with them and wouldn't use anything else. I am especially enthusiastic about your Nth motor oil...."

"My equipment consists of the following—a 1937



Conoco Agent Roy Amick, gives Mr. Sirios prompt service.

McCormick-Deering F-12 tractor—a 1939 McCormick-Deering W-30 tractor—a 1947 Minneapolis-Moline UTS tractor—a Minneapolis-Moline combine—a 1934 Chevrolet truck—a 1939 Chevrolet truck—a Model A Ford truck—and a 1937 Twin City irrigation pump.

"Recently I sold my McCormick-Deering 10-20 tractor.... In the 18 years I used this tractor, I overhauled it only twice. Both times only the sleeve assemblies and rings were replaced...."

37 years' use of Conoco Products in all kinds of farm equipment is a mighty fine recommendation. Why not call your Conoco Agent today for a drum of Conoco Nth with the special added ingredient that OIL-PLATES your engine!

Pork Chops Deluxe!



... by Mrs. Gus Sakewitz, Manor, Texas
6 pork chops, ½ inch thick
6 narrow strips cheese
2 T. lemon juice
¼ cup water

Season chops, brown in hot skillet. Place in shallow baking dish. Pour 1 t. lemon juice over each chop. Lay 1 cheese strip over each chop, add water. Cover. Bake in moderate oven (350°) 1 hour.

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Oklahoma. Get a \$7.50 pair of genuine Wiss Pinking Shears for each recipe printed here with your name. If duplicates are received, the one to be published will be determined by Mrs. Wheeler. All recipes sent in become property of Continental Oil Company.

Nth Pays for Itself...and Then Some!



Out on the Great South Plains, near Littlefield, Texas, Ernest E. Sell farms 190 acres of sandy loam, getting three-quarters of a bale of cotton and 1,800 pounds of small grain to the acre.

"I have used my Farmall H tractor," Mr. Sell writes, "for seven and a half years, and have not spent a nickel for repairs on motor. I give Conoco oil most of that credit. It will save enough on repair bills to cover all the cost of the oil, and then some.... My tractor

does everything a man could think of, long hard hours of listing, planting, harvesting, and belt power. Today it runs as good as the day I got it in October 1939...."

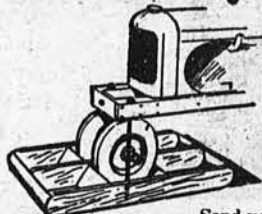
"Friendly Conoco dealers really mean a lot to a farmer.... You can't beat Conoco service here.... Here's hoping that more tractor owners learn to save time and money by using Conoco Nth Motor Oil." Here's hoping they OIL-PLATE their engines with Conoco Nth!

CONOCO

YOUR CONOCO AGENT

Tractor Runners!

A couple of 2 by 6's, 4 feet long, rounded at the ends and covered with tin, makes these good runners for row-crop tractors, suggested by Thomas Brenden, from way up where it's (Brrr) cold, in Madoc, Montana.



Simple Path Cleaner!

From George H. Spaulding, R. 2, Colorado Springs, Colorado, comes this simple little snow plow that can be made in a jiffy. A box, a couple of boards, a piece of rope, some rocks to weight it down, and there you are!



PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck*, in care of this paper—and get a genuine \$8 Henry Diston D-15 Hand Saw, for every idea that's published!

FARM KITCHEN

"Custom Farmers," Conoco Customers for 35 Years!

For 35 years, Sorenson Brothers, of Murray, Utah, have been using Conoco Products. You can bet your life there's something extra about Conoco Products to keep customers satisfied for so many years! Besides owning a 75-acre hay and grain farm, they do custom work for the other farmers in Salt Lake County, leveling land, bulldozing, and excavating according to the soil conservation plan.

Here's what Mr. C. F. Sorenson, above, has to say: "Our machinery consists of 2 D-7 Caterpillar tractors, 1 8-yard and 1 12-yard carryall scraper, a land plane, a 6-ton Diamond T truck, a half-ton Dodge pickup, and 3 passenger cars.

"Costs are kept at a minimum, due to the high quality of Conoco oils and greases used. We cannot speak too highly for your Conoco Nth and HD oils...."

"The farm route that was established by C. W. Wheeler, Conoco representative... has proved very satisfactory and helpful...."

You can become accustomed to minimum operating costs, too! Become a Conoco Customer, today!

